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ASYMPTOTIC ANALYSIS OF BOUNDARY LAYERS IN A REPULSIVE PARTICLE SYSTEM

CAMERON L. HALL, THOMAS HUDSON, AND PATRICK VAN MEURS

ABSTRACT. This paper studies the boundary behaviour at mechanical equilibrium at the ends of a finite interval of a class of systems of interacting particles with monotone decreasing repulsive force. Our setting covers pile-ups of dislocations, dislocation dipoles and dislocation walls. The main challenge is to control the nonlocal nature of the pairwise particle interactions. Using matched asymptotic expansions for the particle positions and rigorous development of an appropriate energy via Γ -convergence, we obtain the equilibrium equation solved by the boundary layer correction, associate an energy with an appropriate scaling to this correction, and provide decay rates into the bulk.

Keywords: particle system, boundary layer, discrete-to-continuum asymptotics, matched asymptotic expansions, Γ -convergence.

MSC: 74Q05, 74G10, 41A60.

1. INTRODUCTION

A wide variety of physical and mathematical phenomena may be modelled as a system of interacting identical particles. One of the simplest examples of such an application is a collection of electrostatically-charged classical particles, but other examples include atoms in a fluid [Jon24], dislocations in a crystalline solid [HL82], Ginzburg–Landau vortices in a superconductor [BBH12], spin states in an atomic lattice [NvdB15], eigenvalues of random matrices [Wig55, Dys62], or simply a collection of hard spheres [MRR⁺53]. A core challenge in studying such particle systems is to identify the features of the thermodynamic equilibrium in a system where the number of particles is very large. At low temperatures, this is closely related to finding the configurations with the lowest total potential energy, i.e. the *mechanical equilibria*.

Typically, low potential energy configurations in large particle systems exhibit *crystallisation* phenomena, i.e. particles arrange themselves into a regular structure with a slowly-varying density. However, it is often difficult to determine a similarly detailed description of the particle behaviour in regions where the density varies rapidly, for example at a free surface, or close to a rigid confining structure. Such boundary properties and other effects of finite system size are a significant theme in current scientific research [BC07, VCMO09, Hal10, SSZ11, IRM⁺13, WMHL13, PS14, ZV15] since it is through boundary interactions that a large number of physical processes take place, some important examples being contact [Gla80], catalysis [TT14] and crystal growth [RS06].

This work contributes to this body of research by studying a simple model for a system of particles confined to a finite interval, and obtains concrete mathematical results concerning the boundary behaviour at mechanical equilibrium, advancing some of the mathematical techniques currently available to study such boundary effects in the process. In the model considered, particles are assumed to interact via a repulsive pair potential that decays as the distance between particles increases. For a sufficiently rapid decay of the repulsive interactions, we obtain an asymptotic description of the boundary behaviour by developing a matched asymptotic expansion for the particle positions at equilibrium, and an asymptotic representation of the minimal energy via the technique of Γ -convergence. A particular challenge for this task is that we do not rely on a finite interaction range, and instead include general long-range interactions between particles.

Our study takes place in the context of a variety of recent mathematical results aiming to better understand surface effects in similar particle systems, notably [HCO10, GvMPS15] in the setting of dislocation pile-ups. While [HCO10] focuses on the case in which the interaction potential is homogeneous, and [GvMPS15, Hal11] studies boundary layers in a continuum model for the

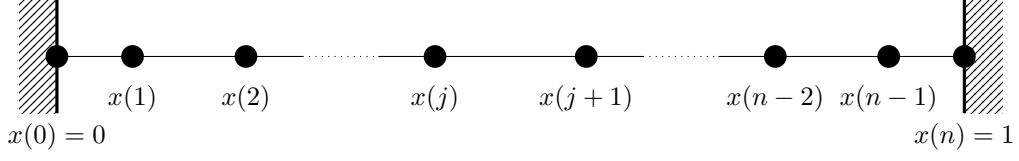


FIGURE 1. The setting of the particle system in rescaled coordinates.

particle density, our contribution is the derivation of a *discrete* description of the boundary layer for a general class of interaction potentials. Two particular examples that we have in mind are pile-ups of dislocation walls [GvMPS15] and pile-ups of dislocation dipoles [HCO10].

1.1. Setting. We suppose that $n + 1$ identical particles are confined to lie in the interval $[0, n]$, and all pairs of particles mutually interact via a potential $V : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$, which is a function of the inter-particle distance. Labelling the position of particle i as $\chi(i)$, the total potential energy of the system is thus

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} V(\chi(j+k) - \chi(j)).$$

Since we subsequently wish to consider the system with n large, it is convenient to introduce rescaled coordinates $x(i) := \chi(i)/n$, so that $x(i) \in [0, 1]$ for all n . Applying this rescaling, we are led to consider the following equivalent scenario (see also Figure 1), which is similar to that studied in [vMMP14]:

$$\mathcal{D}_n := \{x \in [0, 1]^{n+1} \mid 0 =: x(0) \leq x(1) \leq \dots \leq x(n-1) \leq x(n) := 1\},$$

$$E_n : \mathcal{D}_n \rightarrow [0, +\infty], \quad E_n(x) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} V(n[x(j+k) - x(j)]).$$

Here, \mathcal{D}_n represents the set of all possible valid positions, and $E_n(x)$ is the average energy per particle in the system due to the interactions with all the other particles in the configuration described by x . Our basic assumptions on the potential $V : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ are:

(Reg): $V : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ is even and C^2 ;

(Sing): $V(x) \rightarrow V(0) = +\infty$ as $x \downarrow 0$ or $x \uparrow 0$;

(Cvx): for each $x \in (0, +\infty)$, there exists $\lambda(x) > 0$ such that V is $\lambda(x)$ -convex on $(0, x)$, i.e.

$$\inf_{(0, x)} V'' \geq \lambda(x) > 0;$$

(Dec): $V(x), V'(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, and there exists $a > 1$ and constants c_δ such that for any $\delta > 0$,

$$V''(x) \leq c_\delta |x|^{-a-2} \quad \text{for any } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (-\delta, \delta).$$

Figure 2 shows a typical graph for such a potential V , and a prototypical example is $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$ with $a > 1$. We note the following immediate consequences of our basic assumptions.

- As V is non-negative, $E_n(x) \geq 0$.
 - Together, **(Cvx)** and **(Dec)** demonstrate that V'' is integrable on $\mathbb{R} \setminus (-\delta, \delta)$, so by applying the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus on the interval $(x, +\infty)$, we find that there exist constants $c'_\delta, c''_\delta > 0$ and $a > 1$ such that
- $$(1) \quad 0 > V'(x) \geq -c'_\delta |x|^{-a-1} \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < V(x) \leq c''_\delta |x|^{-a} \quad \text{for } x > \delta.$$

Since $V'(x) < 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$, the interactions are repulsive, and hence we must ‘confine’ the particles in order to ensure that they remain within a compact set: here, our choice is to enforce confinement by fixing the outermost particles.

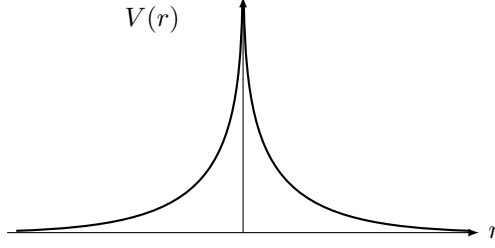


FIGURE 2. Typical profile for the interaction potential V .

- As observed in [GPPS13, vMMP14], **(Cvx)** implies that E_n is strictly convex on \mathcal{D}_n . Moreover, **(Sing)** makes the energy infinite on the set

$$\partial\mathcal{D}_n := \{x \in \mathcal{D}_n \mid x(i-1) = x(i) \text{ for some } i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}.$$

Therefore, E_n has a unique minimiser, which is contained in $\mathcal{D}_n \setminus \partial\mathcal{D}_n$. Since E_n is differentiable on this set, the minimiser satisfies the following force balance:

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial E_n(x)}{\partial x(i)} = - \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^n V'(n[x(k) - x(i)]) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1.$$

1.2. Main results. In [GPPS13, vMMP14], it was shown that E_n Γ -converges, and the limit energy has a unique minimiser corresponding to a uniform density of particles. Since the topology used to obtain these previous Γ -convergence results (i.e. the narrow or weak topology of measures) cannot detect ‘microscopic’ variations in particle density, here, we strengthen these convergence results by obtaining a finer characterisation of the minimiser of E_n . In particular, we seek to describe the *boundary layers* which appear at both ends of the bounded interval; see Figure 3 for a numerical illustration. To do so, we use two different approaches: formal asymptotic analysis and Γ -development of the energy E_n . Our formal analysis gives us a detailed description of the equilibrium particle positions in the boundary layers when n is large enough, while the Γ -development establishes a precise notion of convergence for the particle positions and boundary-layer energy as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

In §2, formal asymptotic analysis is used both to obtain the equations of equilibrium in the bulk, and to show that the correct scaling for the boundary layer is in terms of the particle positions $\chi(i) = nx(i)$, with no intermediate regime between the bulk and discrete scaling. To carry out this analysis, we require a slightly stronger condition on the differentiability of V , and so in this section, as well as the basic assumptions detailed in §1.1, we require the additional regularity assumption

(Reg+): $V \in C^3(0, \infty)$, with $|V'''(x)| \lesssim |x|^{-a-3}$ for $|x| > 1$.

In §2.4, this permits us to obtain the result that the particle positions $\chi(i)$ in the boundary layer approximate the solution of the following infinite system of equations as $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} 0 = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} V'[\chi(i) - \chi(k)], & i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \\ \chi(i) - \chi(i-1) = 1 + o(1), & \text{as } i \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

In §3, we again use formal methods to obtain further terms in an asymptotic expansion of both the boundary layer and the bulk behaviour in the particular case $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$, which is the prototypical potential satisfying the assumptions detailed in §1.1. Using the method of matched asymptotic expansions, we fully characterise particle locations in both the bulk and the boundary layer up to errors that are asymptotically smaller than $n^{-(a-1)}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. To the best of our

knowledge, this characterisation of higher order terms in the asymptotic expansion for particle systems with nonlocal interactions is new.

Additionally, this analysis allows us to characterise the behaviour of $\chi(i)$, the solution to (3), as $i \rightarrow \infty$ by a more detailed description of the $o(1)$ term. When $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$, we find that

$$(4) \quad \chi(i) - \chi(i-1) = 1 - \frac{i^{-(a-1)}}{\zeta(a)(a^3 - a)} + o[i^{-(a-1)}], \quad \text{as } i \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $\zeta(s)$ is the Riemann zeta function. In fact, this decay behaviour of χ remains valid for more general potential V satisfying **(Reg)**, **(Sing)** and **(Cvx)** whenever the tails of $V^{(k)}$ are asymptotically equivalent to $d^k/dx^k (x^{-a})$ up to sufficiently large k (see (23) for details). In that case, the constant $[\zeta(a)(a^3 - a)]^{-1}$ takes the more general form $[(a-1) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} V''(j)j^2]^{-1}$.

The formal asymptotic analysis leaves us with three questions associated with general case treated in §2: what is the proper space in which to seek solutions χ to (3); in this space, do unique solutions exist; and if so, in what sense do solutions of (2) converge to solutions of (3) as $n \rightarrow \infty$? In §4, we address these question by proving a Γ -convergence result. Here, the analysis rests upon a different strengthening of our basic assumptions, requiring the stronger decay hypothesis

(Dec+): $V(x), V'(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, and there exists $a > \frac{3}{2}$ and constants c_δ such that for any $\delta > 0$,

$$V''(x) \leq c_\delta |x|^{-a-2} \quad \text{for any } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (-\delta, \delta).$$

Under both our basic assumptions and this extra assumption, we prove Theorem 4.3, demonstrating Γ -convergence of the ‘renormalised’ energy

$$(5) \quad E_n^1(x) := nE_n(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1)V(k).$$

This energy is renormalised in the sense that the subtracted term need not be bounded as $n \rightarrow \infty$. To treat E_n^1 more easily and obtain a useful compactness result, we introduce a convenient change of variable, defining

$$(6) \quad \epsilon(i) := n[x(i) - x(i-1)] - 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

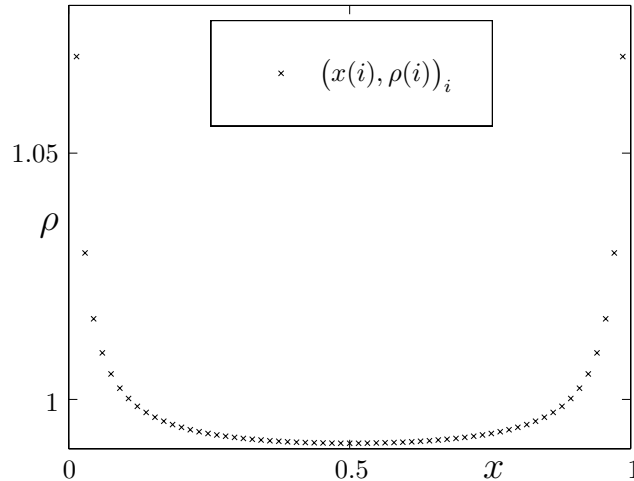


FIGURE 3. Equilibrium configuration of $n+1 = 65$ particles $x(i)$ (i.e. the solution to (2)) for the potential $V(x) = x^{-2}$. The horizontal axis shows the domain $[0, 1]$. The vertical axis measures the ‘discrete density’ defined by $\rho(i) := 2/(n[x(i+1) - x(i-1)])$.

The choice to use ϵ here as notation is due to the analogy with the infinitesimal strain used in continuum mechanics, since ϵ measures how far the particles deviate from being equispaced.

The result obtained in §2, given in (3), suggests that $\epsilon(i) \approx \chi(i) - \chi(i-1) - 1 \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $1 \ll i \ll n$. In fact, the compactness statement of Theorem 4.3 states that boundedness of $E_n^1(\epsilon)$ implies boundedness of ϵ in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, which will subsequently allow us to give a precise meaning to this statement. Taking the Γ -limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$, E_n^1 splits into two independent, similar terms, one for each boundary layer; the term describing the left boundary layer is given by

$$E_\infty^l : \{\epsilon \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \mid \epsilon(i) \geq -1 \ \forall i \geq 1\} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}},$$

$$E_\infty^l(\epsilon) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right) + (\sigma^\infty, \epsilon)_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})},$$

where $\sigma^\infty \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ is given by $\sigma^\infty(i) := \sum_{k=i+1}^{\infty} (k-i)|V'(k)|$, and may be thought of as a stress induced on the boundary layer by the presence of the bulk. In Lemma 4.5 we prove existence and uniqueness of minimisers for E_∞^l in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. Moreover, we show that the related infinite set of Euler-Lagrange equations is equivalent to solving

$$(7) \quad \begin{cases} 0 = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} V'[\chi(i) - \chi(k)], & i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \\ (\chi(i) - \chi(i-1) - 1)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in \{\epsilon \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \mid \epsilon(i) \geq -1 \ \forall i \geq 1\}. \end{cases}$$

This therefore provides us with a precise characterisation of solutions to (3).

In §5, we conclude by describing a numerical method for solving (7). The numerical scheme approximates (7) by assuming that $\chi(i) = \chi(i-1)+1$ for all i larger than a fixed index. We compare its solution to the minimiser x^n of (2) for various numbers of n particles and for two physically relevant choices for V : the case of dislocation dipoles ([HCO10], $V(x) = x^{-2}$) and dislocation walls ([GvMPS15], V has a logarithmic singularity at 0 and tails which vanish exponentially fast). We observe that the convergence rate of $nx^n(i)$ to $\chi(i)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is close to $O(n^{-1})$, and independent of i . Furthermore, we find that the boundary layer profiles are qualitatively *different* for the two choices of V , even though they satisfy all imposed conditions, and hence resemble the graph in Figure 4.

1.3. Discussion and conclusion. The main fruits of our analysis are (7) and (4). Equation (7) is significant because it provides us with a characterisation of the boundary layer behaviour in terms of an infinite system of discrete equations. In particular, (7) gives a precise meaning to the idea that the particles are ‘equispaced’ in the bulk; by showing that (7) has a unique solution for χ where $\chi(i) - \chi(i-1) - 1 \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, we place asymptotic limits on the extent to which the energy-minimising particle configuration can deviate from equal spacing. Moreover, the fact that we are able to obtain (7) from an asymptotic development of the ground state energy represents a significant theoretical advance for the treatment of discrete-scale boundary layers using Γ -convergence. In previous work, such as [BC07, SSZ11, Hud13, GvMPS15], either only finite interaction ranges or continuum-scale boundary layers were considered. Figure 4 illustrates the discrete-scale boundary layer in the case where $V(x) = |x|^{-2}$, showing that the solution to (7) provides a good asymptotic approximation to the solution of the full problem.

Equation (4) is significant because it gives explicit form to the tail behaviour of the boundary layer solution in the case of a homogeneous potential. While (4) is only directly relevant in the case where $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$, it hints at why the analysis in §4 relies on the assumption that $a > \frac{3}{2}$ in (Dec+). In the case where $1 < a \leq \frac{3}{2}$, (4) indicates that the associated $\epsilon(i) := \chi(i) - \chi(i-1) - 1$ is not in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, and hence a new scaling and finer analysis will be necessary to recover the correct energetic description using Γ -convergence; in fact, we show in §4.5 that taking the limit functional E_∞^l with a potential for which $a < 3/2$ leads to an ill-posed variational problem. The derivation of (4) in §3 does however suggest some of the tools necessary to extend our analysis: in the case where $1 < a \leq \frac{3}{2}$ it appears that the contributions from singular integral terms are important. We

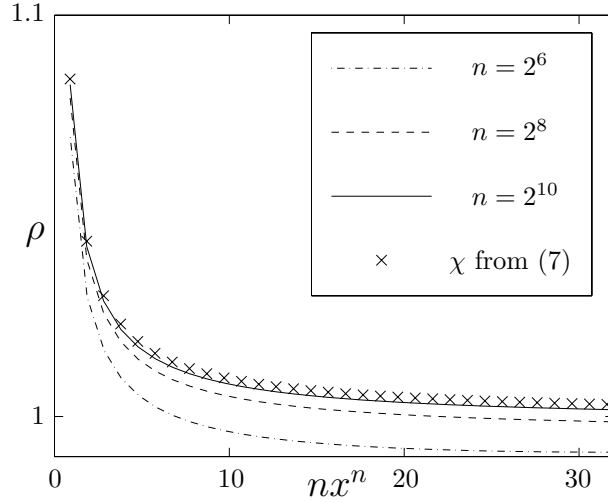


FIGURE 4. The three line graphs depict the boundary layer of the minimiser x^n of E_n for $n = 2^6, 2^8, 2^{10}$ and $V(x) = x^{-2}$, in the rescaled coordinates nx^n . The graph of $n = 2^6$ corresponds to Figure 3. The three line graphs indicate the convergence to the boundary-layer profile $\chi(\times)$ computed from (7). See Figure 10 for a further description of the graphs.

might therefore expect that §4 can be extended to $a \leq \frac{3}{2}$ by seeking a bulk correction to the total energy associated with nonlocal interactions between particles.

We now discuss our assumptions and findings as well as their implications in more detail.

Choice of scaling. The particular choice of scaling made here, i.e. taking the length of the domain to depend linearly on the number of particles, is the usual choice made when considering the thermodynamic limit of a system with a fixed number of particles per unit volume [BDMG99, BLBL07]. In other physical situations, other scalings may be more appropriate, and may lead to different energetic descriptions; see for example [GPPS13, GvMPS15].

Matched asymptotic analysis versus Γ -convergence. In keeping with other studies, we observe that the advantage of matched asymptotic analysis is the ease and flexibility of the arguments with which we obtain equation (3): it requires a less detailed analysis than the Γ -convergence result, relying upon on a well-chosen ansatz for the asymptotic development of the solution. On the other hand, the main advantage of the Γ -convergence statement is that it implies well-posedness of (7), and with it the development of the ground state energy for E_n . However, the analysis relies on the minimiser being close to the equispaced configuration, which makes it harder to apply e.g. when a constant external stress is applied to the particles.

Asymptotic equilibrium problem. The infinite sum in (3) does *not* simply correspond to replacing n by ∞ in the force balance in (2). Instead, (3) has two elements; the first equation in (3) is obtained by rescaling (2) for the boundary layer case where $i = O(1)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, while the second equation in (3) is associated with a matching condition between the boundary layer solution and the bulk solution.

Comparison with [HCO10]. In [HCO10], formal asymptotic methods were used to analyse the problem of a pile-up of repulsive particles against a single fixed obstacle, driven by a constant external force. In the present work, we consider a similar problem where the particles are trapped in between two fixed obstacles. However, our formal asymptotic analysis provides two significant extensions to the results in [HCO10]. In §2, we dispense with the assumption used in [HCO10] that V is $-a$ -homogeneous, and obtain a leading-order asymptotic solution for a general V . This is novel in the formal asymptotics literature on discrete problems. Then, in §3, we reintroduce the assumption that V is $-a$ -homogeneous, and extend the asymptotic analysis in [HCO10] to

include many higher-order corrections. Using this method, we are able to obtain a more precise description of the matching condition between the bulk and the boundary layer.

Comparison with [GvMPS15]. The setting in [GvMPS15] corresponds to changing the choice of scaling for the domain from $[0, n]$ made here to $[0, c_n]$ for some $1 \ll c_n \ll n$. The observed boundary layer consists of $O(n/c_n)$ particles, and is therefore expected to be described by a *continuous* profile in the many-particle limit. In this paper, $c_n = n$, and while we also find that the boundary layer consists of $O(n/c_n) = O(1)$ particles, this means instead that the boundary layer profile remains *discrete* in the many-particle limit. We see the effect of these different scaling regimes reflected in the assumptions on V ; while the analysis in [GvMPS15] relies on less regularity and a weaker notion than convexity of V , we weaken the assumption of finite first moments on the tails of V (which is slightly stronger than $a \geq 2$).

Other forms of confinement. A physically-interesting extension of our scenario is to consider the system subject to a constant external stress term which pushes the particles to one of the two barriers, in place of one or both of the rigid boundary constraints that we consider. Such a constraint results in a free-boundary problem: examples of such scenarios are examined in e.g. [HCO10, GPPS13, vMMP14]. While we expect our asymptotic analysis to apply with some modifications along the lines of [HCO10, Hal11], our Γ -convergence analysis would require us to find an appropriate variable to describe the free boundary, and then to obtain *a priori* estimates in this variable, similar to those given in §4.2. This appears to be a significant challenge, but with appropriate intuition from formal asymptotics, may be overcome in future.

Lennard-Jones interactions. In contrast to our assumptions of purely repulsive interactions between particles, a system with Lennard-Jones-type interactions is subject to both repulsive and attractive forces. To our knowledge, there are no results yet concerning the analysis of boundary layers in such systems without assuming a finite interaction range, whereas our analysis considers the interactions between all pairs of particles. In view of previous results concerning boundary layers in such systems [BC07, SSZ11, Hud13], it does however seem natural that with modification, similar techniques to those which we use in the proof of Theorem 4.3 could carry over to a Lennard-Jones setting including all interactions between particles. We expect that the key challenge here is to obtain a suitable compactness result, similar to Theorem 4.3, for ‘fractured’ states.

In conclusion, our analysis enables us to give a precise characterisation of the discrete boundary layers at either end of the domain, and treats long-range particle interactions without assuming a finite interaction neighbourhood. We have obtained these results by bringing together both formal and rigorous asymptotic methods in order to deliver a unified picture of the various scales associated with the discrete boundary layer problem, and in so doing, we succeeded in going further than prior analyses using both techniques individually. The core achievement of our work is (7), which gives valuable insights into how systems involving finitely many particles will deviate from the predictions given by a continuum analysis of bulk behaviour. Thus, our analysis gives a firm foundation to future work on understanding surface effects at equilibrium in higher dimensional problems.

The remainder of the paper is organised as follows. In §2 we perform the asymptotic analysis to derive the boundary layer equation (3) from the force balance (2) in the general case. In §3, we obtain higher-order corrections in the specific case where $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$. In §4 we establish Γ -convergence of the energy difference E_n^1 , and show how it connects the force balance (2) to the description of the boundary layer in (7). Finally, in §5, we give numerical examples validating our asymptotic development for two physically relevant choices of V .

2. FORMAL ASYMPTOTIC ANALYSIS – LEADING ORDER ANALYSIS FOR $a > 1$

2.1. Notation and preliminaries. We begin by using classical formal asymptotic methods analogous to those in [HCO10] to obtain the leading-order asymptotic solution to the system of algebraic equations given in (2). The novelty of our approach here is that it relies only upon the basic assumptions on V detailed in §1.1 and **(Reg+)**, and not on an explicit choice of potential as in [HCO10].

TABLE 1. Asymptotic notation. All definitions are interpreted in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Notation	Definition
$f(n) = O(g(n))$	$\exists C > 0$ such that $ f(n) \leq C g(n) $
$f(n) = \text{ord}(g(n))$	$\exists C > 0$ such that $\limsup f(n) / g(n) = C$
$f(n) = o(g(n)), f(n) \ll g(n)$	$ f(n) / g(n) \rightarrow 0$
$f(n) \sim \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_i(n)$	$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, f(n) - \sum_{i=1}^k g_i(n) = O(g_{k+1}(n))$
$f(n) \sim \sum_{i=1}^N g_i(n)$	$\forall k = 1, \dots, N-1, f(n) - \sum_{i=1}^k g_i(n) = O(g_{k+1}(n)),$ $f(n) - \sum_{i=1}^N g_i(n) = o(g_N(n))$

To clarify the notation which is used throughout this and the following section, we include Table 1 for the reader's convenience: the notation is equivalent to that used in [Hin91].

Supposing that $x(i; n)$ solves the system of equilibrium equations (2) for a given n , and following [HCO10], we propose the following ansatz for an approximate solution in the bulk:

$$(8) \quad x(i; n) = \xi(in^{-1}; n),$$

where $\xi(s; n)$ is expanded as an asymptotic power series

$$(9) \quad \xi(s; n) \sim \xi_0(s) + n^{-b_1} \xi_1(s) + n^{-b_2} \xi_2(s) + \dots,$$

with b_i strictly increasing. For convenience, we simply write $x(i)$ and $\xi(s)$ whenever possible, omitting their dependence upon n .

Following convention, we treat ξ as though it were a function, even though the series definition of ξ in (9) is an asymptotic series, and therefore may not converge for any fixed s and n . Strictly speaking, equations involving ξ should be interpreted as being true for fixed s in the asymptotic limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ where any instance of $\xi(s)$ is read as

$$\xi(s) = \sum_{k=0}^Q n^{-b_k} \xi_k(s) + O(n^{-b_{Q+1}}),$$

for any choice of integer Q .

As we discuss in §2.3 and §2.4, we encounter boundary layers when s is sufficiently close to 0 or 1. As a result of these, we find that we will not be able to use the ansatz in (8) and (9) to describe particle positions when i is too close to 0 or n ; instead, different ansatzes will be needed. In our higher-order analysis in §3, we are careful to take account of the effects of the boundary layer from the beginning of our analysis, but in this section we begin by assuming that (8) and (9) can be applied everywhere. While this is not strictly true (and would lead to contradictions if the analysis were extended to higher orders), identical results could be obtained by following the methods described in §3.2, where we use separate ansatzes for the bulk and the boundary layer from the outset.

Due to the boundary conditions $x(0) = 0$ and $x(n) = 1$, we assume that $\xi(0) = 0$ and $\xi(1) = 1$. In practice, these boundary conditions will only be satisfied to leading order, so that we apply them as

$$(10) \quad \xi_0(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_0(1) = 1.$$

Additionally, we assume that $\xi(s)$ has the following smoothness and monotonicity properties:

(ξ -Smooth): $\xi \in C^4([0, 1])$;

(ξ -Mon): ξ' is strictly positive, i.e. there exists $M > 0$ such that $\xi'(s) \geq M$ for all $s \in [0, 1]$.

The monotonicity assumption (**ξ -Mon**) implies that

$$\chi(i+1) - \chi(i) = n[x(i+1) - x(i)] = n \int_{i/n}^{(i+1)/n} \xi'(s) ds \geq M.$$

That is, we assume that at equilibrium no two particles are closer than M/n , uniformly in n , and thus the particle density is uniformly bounded. This is a natural assumption as long as the

long-range interactions between particles are not strong enough to make very high densities of particles favourable as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Since ξ is a continuous object, it is natural to cast the discrete force balance in (2) in a continuous form as well. By separating the interactions with the neighbours on the left from those on the right, we rewrite (2) as

$$(11) \quad F(s) = 0, \quad \text{for all } s = \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n},$$

$$(12) \quad F(s) := \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n-sn \rfloor} V'(n[\xi(s+kn^{-1}) - \xi(s)]) - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor sn \rfloor} V'(n[\xi(s) - \xi(s-kn^{-1})]).$$

In Section 2.2, we manipulate this definition of $F(s)$ in order to obtain the leading-order dependence of F on ξ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. From this, we can obtain an equation for $\xi_0(s)$ and hence an asymptotic expression for the equilibrium particle locations in the bulk.

2.2. Asymptotic analysis using the bulk ansatz. In the analysis below, we show that $F(s)$ is given asymptotically by

$$(13) \quad F(s) = n^{-1} \xi''(s) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (V''[\xi'(s)k]k^2) + o(n^{-1}),$$

so long as $s \gg n^{-\frac{1}{a}}$ and $1-s \gg n^{-\frac{1}{a}}$. To this end, we introduce an arbitrary integer H where $n^{\frac{1}{a}} \ll H \ll n$, and split the sums in (12) as follows:

$$(14) \quad F(s) = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^H [V'(n[\xi(s+kn^{-1}) - \xi(s)]) - V'(n[\xi(s) - \xi(s-kn^{-1})])]}_{=:S_1} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n-sn \rfloor - H} V'(n[\xi(s+Hn^{-1}+kn^{-1}) - \xi(s)])}_{=:S_2} - \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor sn \rfloor - H} V'(n[\xi(s) - \xi(s-Hn^{-1}-kn^{-1})])}_{=:S_3}.$$

We observe from **(ξ -Mon)** that the argument of V' in the sums S_2 and S_3 is bounded from below by $M(H+k)$. Then, by **(a -Dec)**, the summands in S_2 and S_3 are bounded in absolute value by $c'_\delta M^{-a-1}(H+k)^{-a-1}$. Therefore,

$$|S_2| + |S_3| \leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c'_\delta M^{-a-1}(H+k)^{-a-1} \lesssim H^{-a} = o(n^{-1}).$$

To expand S_1 in terms of n , we repeatedly employ Taylor's theorem. More precisely, using the regularity of V and ξ as given by **(Reg+)** and **(ξ -Smooth)**, we write

$$\begin{aligned} V'(x+\delta) &= V'(x) + V''(x)\delta + \frac{1}{2}V'''(x+\theta_\delta\delta)\delta^2, \\ \xi(s+\delta) &= \xi(s) + \xi'(s)\delta + \frac{1}{2}\xi''(s)\delta^2 + \frac{1}{6}\xi'''(s+\rho_\delta\delta)\delta^3, \end{aligned}$$

for some $\theta_\delta, \rho_\delta \in [0, 1]$. Moreover, **(Reg+)** implies that

$$V'''(x+\theta_\delta\delta)\delta^2 = \delta^2 \cdot O(x^{-a-3}) \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty,$$

as long as $\delta \ll x$.

We now apply the Taylor expansion of ξ to the arguments of V' in S_1 . By the uniform continuity of ξ''' , we obtain

$$n[\xi(s \pm kn^{-1}) - \xi(s)] = n[\pm \xi'(s)kn^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}\xi''(s)k^2n^{-2} + O(k^3n^{-3})],$$

$$= \pm k\xi'(s) + k\left[\frac{1}{2}\xi''(s)kn^{-1} + O(k^2n^{-2})\right]$$

as long as $k \ll n$. Moreover, since $H \ll n$, we see that $kn^{-1} \leq Hn^{-1} \ll 1$ throughout the sum given in S_1 . Applying the Taylor expansion of V and using the oddness of V' and evenness of V'' , we find that

$$(15) \quad S_1 = \sum_{k=1}^H \left[V''[k\xi'(s)]\xi''(s)k^2n^{-1} + V''[k\xi'(s)]k \cdot O(k^2n^{-2}) \right. \\ \left. + V'''[k\xi'(s) + \theta_k k \cdot O(kn^{-1})]k^2 \cdot O(k^2n^{-2}) \right. \\ \left. + V'''[-k\xi'(s) - \theta_{-k} k \cdot O(kn^{-1})]k^2 \cdot O(k^2n^{-2}) \right].$$

We now show that the sum of the last three of the four terms in the summand of (15) is $o(n^{-1})$. To treat the second term, we note that $V''[\xi'(s)k] = O(k^{-a-2})$ as $kn^{-1} \rightarrow 0$ and $k \rightarrow \infty$, and hence

$$V''[\xi'(s)k]k \cdot O(k^2n^{-2}) = O(k^{1-a}n^{-2}).$$

We sum to find that

$$(16) \quad \sum_{k=1}^H V''[\xi'(s)k]k \cdot O(k^2n^{-2}) = \begin{cases} O(H^{2-a}n^{-2}) & a \in (1, 2), \\ O(\log(H)n^{-2}) & a = 2, \\ O(n^{-2}) & a > 2. \end{cases}$$

In all three cases, the fact that $H \gg n^{\frac{1}{a}}$ implies that the sum in (16) is $o(n^{-1})$.

To bound the third and fourth term in the summand of (15), we first observe that

$$V'''[\pm k\xi'(s) \pm \theta_{\pm k} k \cdot O(kn^{-1})] = O(k^{-3-a})$$

as long as $kn^{-1} \ll 1$. Hence

$$V'''[\pm k\xi'(s) \pm \theta_{\pm k} k \cdot O(kn^{-1})]k^2 \cdot O(k^2n^{-2}) = O(k^{1-a}n^{-2}),$$

and an analogous argument to that used to obtain (16) implies

$$S_1 = n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^H \left[\xi''(s)V''[\xi'(s)k]k^2 \right] + o(n^{-1}).$$

Finally, to obtain (13), we use $V''[\xi'(s)k]k^2 = O(k^{-a})$ to deduce that

$$\sum_{k=H+1}^{\infty} \left[\xi''(s)V''[\xi'(s)k]k^2 \right] = O(H^{1-a}).$$

Since $H \gg 1$, adding this term does not change (14) at leading order, and we conclude that (13) holds.

Next, we investigate the implications of (11) and (13) for our ansatz in (8). Since ξ' is assumed to be bounded, the property **(Cvx)** implies that the sum in (13) is bounded from below by a positive constant. We conclude that the leading order density satisfies $\xi_0''(s) = 0$ whenever s is in an appropriate range. As argued in [HCO10], we apply the boundary conditions $\xi_0(0) = 0$ and $\xi_0(1) = 1$ to $\xi_0''(s) = 0$, because possible boundary layers can only affect higher order corrections to the particle positions in the bulk. Consequently,

$$\xi_0(s) = s.$$

2.3. Investigating a continuum rescaling for the boundary layer. Our derivation of (13) relies on the assumption that $H \ll sn \ll n - H$ for some H with $n^{\frac{1}{a}} \ll H$. Hence, we cannot be confident that $\xi(s) \sim s$ is a valid leading-order approximation of the particle positions when $s = O(n^{-\frac{a-1}{a}})$ or when $s = 1 - O(n^{-\frac{a-1}{a}})$. To investigate these regimes fully, a new ansatz is therefore required.

When i or $n - i$ are sufficiently small, we may expect to see boundary layers where the original bulk scalings no longer apply; for an example of boundary layer analysis for a similar system, see [HCO10]. The fact that the bulk ansatz is applicable when $i \gg n^{\frac{1}{a}}$ and $n - i \gg n^{\frac{1}{a}}$ indicates that the boundary layer width can be no greater than $\text{ord}(n^{\frac{1}{a}})$.

To find the boundary layer rescaling, we follow a similar procedure to that used for classical problems from differential equations. We propose a new scaling of the variables, and analyse it to determine whether it yields a ‘distinguished limit’ where there is a new dominant balance between terms. Because of the symmetric geometry of the particle system, we concentrate on the boundary layer in the vicinity of $s = 0$. We begin by considering a continuum ansatz, which we assume to be valid when $i = \text{ord}(n^\beta)$ for some $0 < \beta \leq \frac{1}{a}$, and which takes the form

$$(17) \quad x(i) = n^{\beta-1} \hat{\xi}(in^{-\beta}; n),$$

where $\hat{\xi}(\hat{s}; n)$ is again a continuum ansatz with the smoothness and monotonicity properties described before:

($\hat{\xi}$ -Smooth): $\hat{\xi} \in C^3[0, \infty)$;

($\hat{\xi}$ -Mon): $\hat{\xi}'$ is positive and uniformly bounded away from zero, so that $\hat{\xi}'(\hat{s}) \geq \hat{M} > 0$ for some constant \hat{M} .

The choice of scaling in (17) is based on two observations. Firstly, the fact that we propose a new ansatz that is valid when $i = \text{ord}(n^\beta)$ means that $\hat{\xi}$ must be a function of $\hat{s} := in^{-\beta}$, which is $\text{ord}(1)$ when $i = \text{ord}(n^\beta)$. Secondly, from $\xi(s) \sim s$ as $s \rightarrow 0$, we obtain that $x(i) \sim in^{-1}$ as i decreases out of the region where the bulk ansatz is valid. By the principles that underly the method of matched asymptotic expansions, this must be identical to the behaviour of the rescaled $x(i)$ in (17) as i increases out of the region where this boundary layer ansatz is valid. By scaling $x(i)$ with n^β in (17), we can satisfy this requirement by imposing the following matching condition on the leading order solution to $\hat{\xi}(\hat{s})$, based on Van Dyke’s matching principle:

$$\hat{\xi}_0(\hat{s}) \sim \hat{s}, \quad \text{as } \hat{s} \rightarrow \infty.$$

Now, we proceed by considering the case where $i = \text{ord}(n^\beta)$ and so $\hat{s} = \text{ord}(1)$, and we define $\hat{F}(\hat{s})$ in a similar manner to (11) as follows:

$$(18) \quad \hat{F}(\hat{s}) := \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor K-sn \rfloor} V'(n^\beta [\hat{\xi}(\hat{s} + kn^{-\beta}) - \hat{\xi}(\hat{s})]) - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor sn \rfloor} V'(n^\beta [\hat{\xi}(\hat{s}) - \hat{\xi}(\hat{s} - kn^{-\beta})]) \\ + \sum_{k=K+1}^n V'(n [\xi(0 + kn^{-1}) - n^{\beta-1} \hat{\xi}(\hat{s})]),$$

where K is chosen so that $n^\beta \ll K \ll n$, so that K lies in the intermediate region between the two scaling regimes.

We start by showing that the third term in (18) is small. Using (*a-Dec*) and ($\hat{\xi}$ -Mon), we quickly see that

$$V'(n [\xi(0 + kn^{-1}) - n^{\beta-1} \hat{\xi}(\hat{s})]) = O(K^{-a-1}),$$

which when summed, gives

$$\sum_{k=K+1}^n V'(n [\xi(0 + kn^{-1}) - n^{\beta-1} \hat{\xi}(\hat{s})]) = O(K^{-a}) = o(n^{-a\beta}).$$

Moreover, we can manipulate the first two sums in (18) as we did in Section 2.2 by introducing \hat{H} where $n^{\frac{\beta}{a}} \ll \hat{H} \ll n^\beta$, so that

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{F}(\hat{s}) = & \sum_{k=1}^{\hat{H}} \left[V'(n^\beta [\hat{\xi}(\hat{s} + kn^{-\beta}) - \hat{\xi}(\hat{s})]) - V'(n^\beta [\hat{\xi}(\hat{s}) - \hat{\xi}(\hat{s} - kn^{-\beta})]) \right] \\
& + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor K - \hat{s}n \rfloor - \hat{H}} V'(n^\beta [\hat{\xi}(\hat{s} + \hat{H}n^{-\beta} + kn^{-\beta}) - \hat{\xi}(\hat{s})]) \\
& - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \hat{s}n \rfloor - \hat{H}} V'(n^\beta [\hat{\xi}(\hat{s}) - \hat{\xi}(\hat{s} - \hat{H}n^{-\beta} - kn^{-\beta})]) + o(n^{-\beta}).
\end{aligned}$$

With $\hat{F}(\hat{s})$ in this form, we can repeat the computations in Section 2.2, ultimately obtaining the result that

$$\hat{F}(\hat{s}) = n^{-\beta} \hat{\xi}''(\hat{s}) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (V''[\hat{\xi}'(\hat{s})k]k^2) + o(n^{-\beta}),$$

which is similar to (13). Since $\hat{F}(\hat{s}) = 0$ whenever $\hat{s} = in^{-\beta}$ for $i = \text{ord}(n^\beta)$, we again obtain that $\hat{\xi}''(\hat{s}) = 0$. Hence, the leading order behaviour of $\hat{\xi}$ in the proposed boundary layer is identical to the leading order behaviour of ξ . Since there is no qualitative difference between the equation to be solved in the bulk and the equation to be solved in the boundary layer, we conclude that this is not a distinguished limit of the system, and thus the only possible boundary layer in our system is the discrete boundary layer that could occur when $i = \text{ord}(1)$.

2.4. Discrete boundary layer scaling. Having established that there can be no boundary layers associated with a continuum rescaling, we propose the discrete boundary layer ansatz, $nx(i; n) = \chi(i; n)$, where $\chi(i; n)$ is expanded as an asymptotic series in powers of n . As before, we omit the explicit dependence on n unless we wish to emphasise that $\chi(i)$ is an asymptotic series. Since $\chi(i)$ only takes integer arguments, we do not make any smoothness assumptions about $\chi(i)$. To preserve the ordering of the particles, we require that $\chi(i)$ is strictly increasing.

Using Van Dyke's matching principle, we find that the leading order behaviour of $\chi(i)$ for large i must be given by

$$\chi_0(i) \sim i \quad \text{as } i \rightarrow \infty.$$

More specifically, we can use Van Dyke's matching principle to match between $\xi'(s)$ and $\chi(i) - \chi(i-1)$, which gives the following, stronger condition on $\chi_0(i)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$:

$$(19) \quad \chi_0(i) - \chi_0(i-1) \sim 1 \quad \text{as } i \rightarrow \infty.$$

Let $i = \text{ord}(1)$ and let K be chosen so that $1 \ll K \ll n$. Similar to (11) and (12), we write the force balance equation for the i th particle as:

$$(20) \quad 0 = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K V'[\chi(i) - \chi(k)] - \sum_{k=K+1}^n V'(n[\xi(kn^{-1}) - n^{-1}\chi(i)]).$$

By the same method as discussed in Section 2.3, we note that

$$\sum_{k=K+1}^n V'(n[\xi(kn^{-1}) - n^{-1}\chi(i)]) = O(K^{-a}) = o(1),$$

while the first sum in (20) has no explicit dependence on n except through the fact that χ is an asymptotic series.

Since $\chi_0(i) \sim i$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, we note that the first sum in (20) must be finite as $K \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, we can take n and K to ∞ in (20) to obtain the leading order equation

$$0 = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} V'[\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)], \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

which must be solved subject to the matching condition in (19). Note that this system of discrete equations generalises those of [HCO10] to a wide class of potentials V .

3. FORMAL ASYMPTOTIC ANALYSIS – HIGHER ORDER ANALYSIS FOR $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$

3.1. Summary of results. In this section, we use formal asymptotic analysis to determine higher order corrections to the particle positions in the specific case where the potential is given by $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$ for any $a > 1$. As in §2, we obtain our solutions by assuming a continuum ansatz for the particle positions in the bulk of the domain and a discrete ansatz in the boundary layers at the ends of the domain. Using the method of matched asymptotic expansions, we obtain asymptotic solutions to the particle positions up to $o(n^{-(a-1)})$ in both the bulk problem and the rescaled boundary layer problem.

To obtain equations for the particle positions in the bulk, we draw on the results from [Sid12] to use Euler–Maclaurin summation to express the total force on any particle as the sum of a ‘local contribution’ involving the particle density at that point, and a singular integral that represents the effect of long-range interactions between particles. At leading order, the particle density is governed by a simple differential equation as in §2. Only at higher orders does the nonlocal effect of the long-range interactions on the bulk behaviour become significant, appearing through a singular integral term.

As previously, we find that the particle positions in the boundary layers are governed by different equations from the particle positions in the bulk. In order to analyse this, we apply the method of matched asymptotic expansions, using the techniques of intermediate matching (see, for example, [Hin91]). This enables us to exploit the existence of an ‘intermediate scaling regime’, where the bulk ansatz and the boundary layer ansatz give equivalent results, in order to determine the sizes of the asymptotic correction terms and the appropriate matching conditions that relate the bulk solution to the boundary layer solution.

We find that the particle locations in the bulk region are given by $x(i; n) \sim \xi(in^{-1}; n)$, where the asymptotic expansion of $\xi(s; n)$ takes different forms depending on the value of a . In the case where $1 < a < 2$, we find that $\xi(s; n)$ takes the form

$$\xi(s; n) = s + \frac{s^{-(a-2)} - (1-s)^{-(a-2)} + 1 - 2s}{\zeta(a)(a-2)(a^3-a)} \frac{1}{n^{a-1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{a-1}}\right);$$

in the case where $a = 2$, we find that $\xi(s; n)$ takes the form

$$\xi(s; n) = s + \frac{2s-1}{\pi^2} \frac{\log n}{n} + \left[\frac{\log(1-s) - \log(s)}{\pi^2} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p} \right] \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right);$$

and in the case where $a > 2$, we find that

$$\xi(s; n) = s + \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil a-2 \rceil} (s - \tfrac{1}{2})p_k \frac{1}{n^k} + \left[\frac{s^{-(a-2)} - (1-s)^{-(a-2)}}{\zeta(a)(a-2)(a^3-a)} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p} \right] \frac{1}{n^{a-1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{a-1}}\right),$$

where $\zeta(s)$ is the Riemann zeta function, and where p_k and \tilde{p} are constants. The constants p_k and \tilde{p} are chosen so that the bulk solution and the boundary layer solution are equivalent in some overlap region. As such, these constants depend on the solutions of the boundary layer problems, and can be defined iteratively as we discuss below.

In the boundary layer, we find that the particle locations are given by $x(i) = n^{-1}\chi(i; n)$, where the expansion of $\chi(i; n)$ takes the form

$$\chi(i; n) = \begin{cases} \sum_{j=0}^{\lceil a-2 \rceil} n^{-j}\chi_j(i) + n^{-(a-1)}\tilde{\chi}(i) + o(n^{-(a-1)}), & a \neq 2; \\ \chi_0(i) + n^{-1}\log n\tilde{\chi}^*(i) + n^{-1}\tilde{\chi}(i) + o(n^{-1}), & a = 2. \end{cases}$$

The sequences χ_j , $\tilde{\chi}$ and $\tilde{\chi}^*$ are found by solving infinite systems. We leave their precise description to §3.4. The infinite system satisfied by $\chi_j(i)$ is linear for $j \geq 1$, and nonlinear for $j = 0$. These infinite systems must be solved subject to a matching condition with the bulk. For example, $\chi_0(i)$ must satisfy the matching condition given by $\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(i-1) \rightarrow 1$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. In the case where $a > 2$, we then obtain p_1 from the limit

$$p_1 = 2 \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [i - \chi_0(i)],$$

and we find that $\chi_1(i)$ must satisfy the matching condition $\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(i-1) \rightarrow p_1$. If $a > 3$, we can then define p_2 by the limit

$$p_2 = 2 \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [p_1 i - \chi_1(i)],$$

and we find that $\chi_2(i)$ must satisfy the matching condition $\chi_2(i) - \chi_2(i-1) \rightarrow p_2$. This iterative process can be continued until the $O(n^{-(a-1)})$ terms—or, if $a = 2$, $O(n^{-1} \log n)$ terms—are reached. At this stage, we can again use the same process to find the matching conditions for $\tilde{\chi}$ and $\tilde{\chi}^*$. If $a = 2$, we find that $\tilde{\chi}^*$ satisfies $\tilde{\chi}^*(i) - \tilde{\chi}^*(i-1) \rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi^2}$, while for all $a > 1$ we find that $\tilde{\chi}$ satisfies $\tilde{\chi}(i) - \tilde{\chi}(i-1) \rightarrow \tilde{p}$, where \tilde{p} is given by

$$\tilde{p} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{\zeta(a)(a-2)(a^3-a)}, & a \notin \mathbb{N}; \\ 2 \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [i - \chi_0(i)], & a = 2; \\ 2 \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [p_{a-1} i - \chi_{a-1}(i)] - \frac{2}{\zeta(a)(a-2)(a^3-a)}, & a = 3, 4, \dots \end{cases}$$

One valuable feature of the matched asymptotic analysis is that it gives us more precise details of the decay rates of the discrete solutions, $\chi_k(i)$, than could be obtained for $\chi_0(i)$ using leading order analysis. In particular, we find that the asymptotic behaviour of $\chi_0(i)$ for large i is given by

$$(21) \quad \chi_0(i) = \begin{cases} i + \frac{i^{-(a-2)}}{\zeta(a)(a-2)(a^3-a)} + o(i^{-(a-2)}), & a < 2; \\ i - \frac{\log i}{\pi^2} - \frac{\tilde{p}}{2} + o(1), & a = 2; \\ i - \frac{p_1}{2} + \frac{i^{-(a-2)}}{\zeta(a)(a-2)(a^3-a)} + o(i^{-(a-2)}), & a > 2. \end{cases}$$

It follows in all cases that

$$(22) \quad \chi_0(i) - \chi_0(i-1) = 1 - \frac{i^{-(a-1)}}{\zeta(a)(a^3-a)} + o(i^{-(a-1)}), \quad a > 1,$$

where the scaling of the error term is implied by the postulated differentiability of ξ .

Similarly, we can obtain bounds on the decay rates of the higher order corrections, $\chi_j(i)$, in the case where $0 < j < a-1$. These take the form

$$\chi_j(i) = \begin{cases} p_j i - \frac{p_{j+1}}{2} + O(i^{-(a-2-j)}), & 0 < j < a-2; \\ p_j i - \left(\frac{1}{\zeta(a)(a-2)(a^3-a)} + \frac{\tilde{p}}{2} \right) + o(1), & j = a-2; \\ p_j i + O(i^{-(a-2-j)}), & a-2 < j < a-1. \end{cases}$$

Even higher order corrections to the solution (both in the bulk and in the boundary layer) could potentially be obtained by applying the same asymptotic techniques. However, this would involve addressing the direct influence of the boundary layer on the bulk, leading to significant mathematical complications without leading to greater insights into the behaviour of the solution. Throughout this section, we discuss how higher order corrections might be obtained, but we do not pursue any high-order analysis in detail.

Additionally, the results obtained in this section for ξ and χ up to $\text{ord}(n^{-(a-1)})$ can be extended to a larger class of potentials V which satisfy, in addition to **(Reg)**, **(Sing)**, and **(Cvx)**, that

$$(23) \quad V^{(r)}(x) \sim (-1)^r a \cdot (a+1) \cdots (a+r-1) x^{-a-r}, \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{for } r = 0, \dots, 2 \lfloor \frac{a+3}{2} \rfloor.$$

In this general case, we find that many results hold with minor modifications. For example, we find that (22) generalises to

$$(24) \quad \chi_0(i) - \chi_0(i-1) = 1 - \frac{i^{-(a-1)}}{Z(V)(a-1)} + o(i^{-(a-1)}),$$

where $Z(V)$ is defined by

$$Z(V) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V''(k) k^2.$$

At the end of each subsection, we outline how the argument for $-a$ -homogeneous V extends to those potentials that satisfy (23). For clarity of the arguments, however, we only present detailed results for $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$.

3.2. Asymptotic analysis using the bulk ansatz. We obtain asymptotic solutions for $x(i)$ in both the bulk and boundary layer regimes using the method of matched asymptotic expansions. The method that we use involves matching with an intermediate variable, and is analogous to the methods used in [HCO10, VCMO09]. Whereas [HCO10, VCMO09] concentrate on leading-order matching, we use the method to obtain higher order corrections. We begin by introducing a continuum bulk ansatz, $x(i; n) = \xi(in^{-1}; n)$, which we assume to be valid when $i \gg 1$ and $n - i \gg 1$. At the same time, we introduce a discrete boundary layer ansatz, $x(i; n) = n^{-1}\chi(i; n)$, which we assume to be valid when $i \ll n$. Thus, both ansatzes are assumed to be valid asymptotic expansions when $1 \ll i \ll n$.

This means that we can introduce an arbitrary K with $1 \ll K \ll n$ and use the boundary layer ansatz for $x(i; n)$ when $i \leq K$ or $i \geq n - K$ and use the bulk ansatz for $x(i; n)$ when $K < i < n - K$. By the principles that underly the method of matched asymptotic expansions, the precise dependence of K on n should not matter; the behaviour of $\xi(s; n)$ as $s \rightarrow 0$ should match with the behaviour of $\chi(i; n)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ so as to yield consistent asymptotic expressions for $x(i)$ when $1 \ll i \ll n$ regardless of whether i is treated as being in the bulk regime or the boundary layer regime. We think of K as an arbitrary intermediate point where we connect the bulk ansatz with the boundary layer ansatz.

We make the following assumptions about the behaviour of $\xi(s; n)$ and $\chi(i; n)$:

(MinSpacing): There exists $M > 0$ such that $\chi(i+1) - \chi(i) \geq M$ whenever $i \ll n$, and $\xi'(s) \geq M$ whenever $s \gg n^{-1}$ and $1 - s \gg n^{-1}$.

(ξ -Smooth): $\xi \in C^\infty((\eta, 1 - \eta))$ for any choice of η where $n^{-1} \ll \eta \ll 1$.

As previously, these statements must all hold true in the asymptotic limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ where ξ and χ are replaced with

$$\xi(s) = \sum_{k=0}^Q n^{-b_k} \xi_k(s) + O(n^{-b_{Q+1}}), \quad \text{and} \quad \chi(i) = \sum_{j=0}^P n^{-\beta_j} \chi_j(i) + O(n^{-\beta_{P+1}}),$$

respectively for any choices of P and Q .

We note that **(MinSpacing)** implies that $\chi(i+1) - \chi(i) \geq M$ whenever $i \leq K$, and equally that

$$n \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} \xi(s) ds \geq M,$$

whenever $i \geq K$, regardless of the choice of K as long as $1 \ll K \ll n$. Hence, **(MinSpacing)** implies a minimum separation between particles that holds uniformly in n independently of the choice of ‘cutoff’ between the bulk region and the boundary layer region.

We also note that replacing χ and ξ with their leading order approximations in **(MinSpacing)** and considering the limits as $n \rightarrow \infty$, yields the result that $\chi_0(i+1) - \chi_0(i) \geq M$ and $\xi'_0(s) \geq M$ throughout. Additionally, we observe that **(MinSpacing)** places growth restrictions on higher order corrections to χ and ξ' . Specifically, it means that $\chi_j(i+1) - \chi_j(i)$ cannot grow (negatively) at a rate greater than i^{β_j} as $i \rightarrow \infty$, and that $\xi'_k(s)$ cannot grow (negatively) at a rate greater than s^{-b_k} as $s \rightarrow 0$.

We further use the symmetry of the problem to assert that $\xi(1-s) = 1 - \xi(s)$ and that $x(n-i) = 1 - n^{-1}\chi(n-i; n)$ when $n-i = O(1)$. We also assume that the bulk ansatz and the discrete boundary layer ansatz are the only scalings that we need to consider for the method of matched asymptotic expansions. That is, we assume that there is no distinguished intermediate scaling between $i = \text{ord}(n)$ and $i = \text{ord}(1)$. A justification of this assumption can be obtained by using the methods described in §2.3.

Given that $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$, the force balance equation from (2) yields

$$(25) \quad an^{-a-1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^i [x(i) - x(i-k)]^{-a-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-i} [x(i+k) - x(i)]^{-a-1} \right) = 0.$$

In the remainder of this section, we concentrate on analysing force balance in the bulk, where $i = \text{ord}(n)$. As described above, we split the sums into regions where we apply the continuum

ansatz for $x(i \pm k)$ and regions where we apply the discrete ansatz:

$$(26) \quad \underbrace{an^{-a-1} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \left([\xi(in^{-1}) - n^{-1}\chi(k)]^{-a-1} - [1 - \xi(in^{-1}) - n^{-1}\chi(k)]^{-a-1} \right)}_{S_0} \\ + an^{-a-1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{i-K} [\xi(in^{-1}) - \xi([i-k]n^{-1})]^{-a-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-K-i} [\xi([i+k]n^{-1}) - \xi(in^{-1})]^{-a-1} \right) = 0.$$

Since $K \ll n$, the sum marked S_0 in (26) is $o(n^{-a})$. From previously, we recognise that the leading order terms in the bulk force balance will be $\text{ord}(n^{-1})$; hence, it will be possible to obtain expressions for $\xi(s)$ up to $o(n^{-(a-1)})$ while entirely neglecting any contributions from S_0 . Higher order corrections to $\xi(s)$ may be obtained by expanding the summand of S_0 using Taylor series, and then exploiting the properties of $\chi(i)$. While it is possible to carry out these manipulations, we do not consider these high-order corrections in detail in this paper.

We can therefore follow the approach used previously and neglect S_0 . This leads us to define the following force function, $F(s)$, noting that force balance in the bulk requires $F(s) = o(n^{-a})$ for all $s = \frac{i}{n}$ where $i = \text{ord}(n)$ and $n - i = \text{ord}(n)$:

$$F(s) := an^{-a-1} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor sn-K \rfloor} [\xi(s) - \xi(s - kn^{-1})]^{-a-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n-K-sn \rfloor} [\xi(s + kn^{-1}) - \xi(s)]^{-a-1} \right].$$

We now separate $F(s)$ into three parts as previously, introducing an arbitrary integer H where $n^{\frac{a}{a+1}} \ll H \ll n$:

$$(27) \quad F(s) = \underbrace{an^{-a-1} \sum_{k=1}^H \left([\xi(s) - \xi(s - kn^{-1})]^{-a-1} - [\xi(s + kn^{-1}) - \xi(s)]^{-a-1} \right)}_{=:S_1} \\ + \underbrace{an^{-a-1} \sum_{k=H+1}^{\lfloor sn \rfloor - K} [\xi(s) - \xi(s - kn^{-1})]^{-a-1}}_{=:S_2} \\ - \underbrace{an^{-a-1} \sum_{k=H+1}^{\lfloor n-sn \rfloor - K} [\xi(s + kn^{-1}) - \xi(s)]^{-a-1}}_{=:S_3}.$$

We note that $H \gg n^{\frac{a}{a+1}}$ places restrictions on K , since we require $K \gg H$ in order for the sums S_2 and S_3 to contain large numbers of terms. This lower bound on K might suggest the presence of a distinguished scaling between $i = \text{ord}(n)$ and $i = \text{ord}(1)$, so that there is a continuum boundary layer problem to solve between the continuum bulk problem and the discrete boundary layer. We expect that the methods in §2.3 could be used to show that no such continuum boundary layer problem can exist and that hence the bulk ansatz is valid for all $i \gg 1$, but we do not pursue this analysis further.

We begin our analysis of (27) by considering S_2 . Using the Euler–Maclaurin summation formula with an offset from the integers (see, for example, [Sid12]), we find that

$$(28) \quad S_2 = an^{-a} \int_{Kn^{-1}}^{s-Hn^{-1}} \frac{du}{[\xi(s) - \xi(u)]^{a+1}} \\ - an^{-a-1} \left(\frac{1}{2[\xi(s) - \xi(s - Hn^{-1})]^{a+1}} + \frac{B_1(\{sn\})}{[\xi(s) - \xi(Kn^{-1})]^{a+1}} \right) \\ + a(a+1)n^{-a-1} \int_{Kn^{-1}}^{s-Hn^{-1}} \frac{B_1(\{sn+un\})\xi'(u)}{[\xi(s) - \xi(u)]^{a+2}} du,$$

where $B_1(\{\cdot\})$ is the 1-periodic extension of the first Bernoulli polynomial. Using **(MinSpacing)** we observe that $\xi(s) - \xi(s - Hn^{-1}) \geq MHn^{-1}$ and that $\xi(s) - \xi(Kn^{-1}) = \text{ord}(1)$. Using Hölder's inequality to show that the integral remainder term is asymptotically no larger than the terms on the second line of (28), we therefore find that

$$S_2 = an^{-a} \int_{Kn^{-1}}^{s-Hn^{-1}} \frac{du}{[\xi(s) - \xi(u)]^{a+1}} + O(H^{-a-1}).$$

An identical argument applies to S_3 . Using the fact that $H \gg n^{\frac{a}{1+a}}$ and $K \ll n$, we can combine the expansions of S_2 and S_3 to show that

$$(29) \quad S_2 + S_3 = an^{-a} \left[\int_0^{s-Hn^{-1}} \frac{du}{[\xi(s) - \xi(u)]^{a+1}} - \int_{s+Hn^{-1}}^1 \frac{du}{[\xi(u) - \xi(s)]^{a+1}} \right] + o(n^{-a}).$$

Now consider S_1 . Using Taylor's theorem, **(ξ -Smooth)** implies that $\xi(s \pm kn^{-1})$ can be approximated by the series

$$\xi(s \pm kn^{-1}) \sim \xi(s) \pm \xi'(s)kn^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}\xi''(s)k^2n^{-2} + \dots,$$

which is asymptotic for any $k \ll n$ and $s \gg n^{-1}$. Since $k \leq H \ll n$ in S_1 and $s = \text{ord}(1)$ in our present analysis, we can apply this asymptotic expansion throughout. This yields

$$(30) \quad S_1 \sim a \sum_{k=1}^H k^{-a-1} \left(\left[\xi'(s) - \frac{1}{2}kn^{-1}\xi''(s) + \frac{1}{6}k^2n^{-2}\xi'''(s) + \dots \right]^{-a-1} - \left[\xi'(s) + \frac{1}{2}kn^{-1}\xi''(s) + \frac{1}{6}k^2n^{-2}\xi'''(s) + \dots \right]^{-a-1} \right).$$

Noting that $kn^{-1} \ll 1$, we can apply the binomial series and rearrange to obtain

$$(31) \quad S_1 \sim \sum_{k=1}^H k^{-a-1} \left((-a)_2 \xi''(s) [\xi'(s)]^{-a-2} kn^{-1} + \left[\frac{1}{12}(-a)_2 [\xi'(s)]^{-a-2} \xi'''(s) + \frac{1}{6}(-a)_3 [\xi'(s)]^{-a-3} \xi''(s) \xi'''(s) + \frac{1}{24}(-a)_4 [\xi'(s)]^{-a-4} [\xi''(s)]^3 \right] k^3 n^{-3} + O(k^5 n^{-5}) \right)$$

where $(\cdot)_r$ is the Pochhammer symbol, defined so that $(\alpha)_r := \alpha \cdot (\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - r + 1)$. Since the summand in equation (31) is obtained by taking compositions of functions defined as formal series, we can use the properties of partial Bell polynomials (see, for example, [Com74, WW09]) to obtain a general expression for the terms in the summand of (31). Specifically, we find that

$$(32) \quad S_1 \sim \sum_{k=1}^H \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) k^{-a+2p} n^{-(2p+1)},$$

where

$$(33) \quad \mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) := \left(\frac{2}{(2p+1)!} \sum_{q=1}^{2p+1} Y_{2p+1,q} \left[\frac{\xi''(s)}{2}, \frac{\xi'''(s)}{3}, \dots, \frac{\xi^{(2p-q+3)}(s)}{2p-q+3} \right] (-a)_{q+1} [\xi'(s)]^{-a-1-q} \right),$$

and $Y_{p,q}(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{p-q+1})$ is a partial Bell polynomial. These polynomials are defined by the expression

$$Y_{p,q}(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{p-q+1}) = \sum \frac{p!}{r_1! r_2! \cdots r_{p-q+1}!} \left(\frac{t_1}{1!} \right)^{r_1} \left(\frac{t_2}{2!} \right)^{r_2} \cdots \left(\frac{t_{p-q+1}}{(p-q+1)!} \right)^{r_{p-q+1}},$$

where the sum is taken over all integer sequences $\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{p-q+1}\}$ where

$$\sum_{k=1}^{p-q+1} k r_k = p, \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{p-q+1} r_k = q.$$

As described in [Com74], partial Bell polynomials have the property that

$$\frac{1}{q!} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^j}{j!} t_j \right]^q = \sum_{p=q}^{\infty} Y_{p,q}(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{p-q+1}) \frac{x^p}{p!}.$$

It is this property of partial Bell polynomials that makes it possible to obtain (33) from (30).

Since $kn^{-1} \ll 1$, it is possible to swap the order of summation in (32) while still retaining asymptoticity:

$$S_1 \sim \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) n^{-(2p+1)} \sum_{k=1}^H k^{-a+2p}.$$

To evaluate the sum over k , we note from [HCO10] that the asymptotic behaviour of the generalised harmonic numbers is given by

$$\sum_{k=1}^H k^{-r} = \begin{cases} \zeta(r) - \frac{1}{r-1} H^{-(r-1)} + O(H^{-r}), & r > 1, \\ \log(H) + \gamma + O(H^{-1}), & r = 1, \\ O(H^{1-r}), & r < 1, \end{cases}$$

where γ is the Euler–Mascheroni constant. Then, from $n^{\frac{a}{a+1}} \ll H \ll n$ we obtain

$$\sum_{k=1}^H k^{-a+2p} n^{-(2p+1)} = \begin{cases} \zeta(a-2p) n^{-(2p+1)} - \frac{(Hn^{-1})^{-(a-2p-1)}}{a-2p-1} n^{-a} + o(n^{-a}), & 2p < a-1, \\ (\log(H) + \gamma) n^{-a} + o(n^{-a}), & 2p = a-1, \\ o(n^{-a}), & 2p > a-1, \end{cases}$$

and (32) yields

$$(34) \quad S_1 = \sum_{p=0}^{\lceil \frac{a-1}{2} \rceil - 1} \left(\mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) \left[\zeta(a-2p) n^{-(2p+1)} - \frac{(Hn^{-1})^{-(a-2p-1)}}{a-2p-1} n^{-a} \right] \right) \\ + \mathbb{1}_{a \in 2\mathbb{N}+1} \mathcal{B}_{\frac{a-1}{2}}[\xi](s) [\log(H) + \gamma] n^{-a} + o(n^{-a}).$$

In order to simplify this expression into a form where it can be combined with (29), it is useful to introduce finite part integration. Following [Lyn93, ML98], we define the one-sided finite part integral for functions that are well-behaved apart from a possible singularity at zero, and which satisfy

$$\psi(u) = \sum_{j=0}^{\Upsilon-1} c_j u^{-a_j} + c_{\Upsilon} u^{-1} + O(u^{-1+\delta}), \quad \text{as } u \rightarrow 0,$$

where $a_0 > a_1 > \dots > a_{\Upsilon-1} > 1$ and $\delta > 0$. In this case, we define

$$(35) \quad \oint_0^y \psi(u) du := \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{\eta}^y \psi(u) du - \sum_{j=0}^{\Upsilon-1} \frac{c_j \eta^{-(a_j-1)}}{a_j-1} - c_{\Upsilon} \log \frac{1}{\eta} \right].$$

From (32), we note that

$$a[\xi(s) - \xi(s-u)]^{-a-1} - a[\xi(s+u) - \xi(s)]^{-a-1} = \sum_{p=0}^{\lfloor \frac{a-1}{2} \rfloor} \mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) u^{-(a-2p)} + O\left(u^{1+2\lfloor \frac{a}{2} \rfloor - a}\right).$$

Then, using (35), we obtain

$$\oint_0^y a[\xi(s) - \xi(s-u)]^{-a-1} - a[\xi(s+u) - \xi(s)]^{-a-1} du \\ = - \sum_{p=0}^{\lceil \frac{a-1}{2} \rceil - 1} \mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) \frac{y^{-(a-2p-1)}}{a-2p-1} + \mathbb{1}_{a \in 2\mathbb{N}+1} \mathcal{B}_{\frac{a-1}{2}}[\xi](s) \log(y) + o(1)$$

as $y \rightarrow 0$. Hence, (34) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
S_1 = & \sum_{p=0}^{\lceil \frac{a-1}{2} \rceil - 1} \mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) \zeta(a-2p) n^{-(2p+1)} \\
& + an^{-a} \int_0^{Hn^{-1}} [\xi(s) - \xi(s-u)]^{-a-1} - [\xi(s+u) - \xi(s)]^{-a-1} du \\
& + \mathbb{1}_{a \in 2\mathbb{N}+1} \mathcal{B}_{\frac{a-1}{2}}[\xi](s) [\log(n) + \gamma] n^{-a} + o(n^{-a}).
\end{aligned}$$

Combining with (29), we therefore find that

$$\begin{aligned}
(36) \quad F(s) = & \sum_{p=0}^{\lceil \frac{a-1}{2} \rceil - 1} \mathcal{B}_p[\xi](s) \zeta(a-2p) n^{-(2p+1)} \\
& + \left(\mathbb{1}_{a \in 2\mathbb{N}+1} \mathcal{B}_{\frac{a-1}{2}}[\xi](s) [\log(n) + \gamma] + a \int_0^1 \frac{\text{sgn}(s-u)}{|\xi(s) - \xi(u)|^{a+1}} du \right) n^{-a} + o(n^{-a}).
\end{aligned}$$

In the more general case where V satisfies (23), we find that much of the argument outlined in this section still holds. Since it is possible to approximate $V'(x)$ by $-ax^{-a-1}$ for large x , we find that $S_2 + S_3$ will still be given by (29). The most significant changes required to generalise our argument involve the manipulation of S_1 . Repeated use of Taylor series (analogous to the manipulations of V in §2.2) are needed to obtain a new definition for \mathcal{B}_p for a general V ; specifically, we find that $(-a)_{q+1}[\xi'(s)]^{-a-1-q}$ in (33) should be replaced with $k^{a+1+q}V^{(q+1)}[\xi'(s)k]$.

While it is true that

$$k^{a+1+q}V^{(q+1)}[\xi'(s)k] \rightarrow (-a)_{q+1}[\xi'(s)]^{-a-1-q} \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty,$$

the fact that the modified definition of \mathcal{B}_p involves k creates complications for the manipulation of sums involving k through the rest of the argument. Ultimately, we find that the asymptotic properties of these sums mean that the approach outlined above remains valid, and that the analogous equation to (36) is

$$\begin{aligned}
F(s) = & \sum_{p=0}^{\lceil \frac{a-1}{2} \rceil - 1} \bar{\mathcal{B}}_p[\xi](s) n^{-(2p+1)} \\
& + \left(\mathbb{1}_{a \in 2\mathbb{N}+1} \left[\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{\frac{a-1}{2}}[\xi](s) \log(n) + \mathcal{G}[\xi] \right] + a \int_0^1 \frac{\text{sgn}(s-u)}{|\xi(s) - \xi(u)|^{a+1}} du \right) n^{-a} + o(n^{-a}),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{\mathcal{B}}_p$, $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{\frac{a-1}{2}}$, and \mathcal{G} depend on V . Note that the terms which gave rise to the zeta function and Euler–Mascheroni constant in (36) are replaced with new formulations that depend on V and ξ' , but the overall structure of the total force from (36) remains the same. We find that

$$(37) \quad \bar{\mathcal{B}}_0[\xi](s) = \xi''(s) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V''[\xi'(s)k] k^2,$$

and that $\bar{\mathcal{B}}_p[\xi]$, $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{\frac{a-1}{2}}[\xi]$ and $\mathcal{G}[\xi]$ all evaluate to the zero function when ξ is affine. These observations enable us to extend the results of the following section to more general potentials V that satisfy (23).

3.3. Solving for higher order corrections in the bulk. We now return to the case where $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$ and we seek an asymptotic expansion of $\xi(s)$ that will enable (26) to be satisfied for integers i where $i \gg K$ and $n-i \gg K$. If we restrict our analysis to corrections up to $\text{ord}[n^{-(a-1)}]$, we find that this is equivalent to seeking $\xi(s)$ so that $F(s) = o(n^{-a})$, and hence we can make immediate use of (36). Thus, we begin by expanding $\xi(s)$ as an asymptotic series as follows:

$$(38) \quad \xi(s) = \xi_0(s) + \sum_{k=1}^{\bar{Q}} n^{-b_k} \xi_k(s) + n^{-(a-1)} \tilde{\xi}(s) + o(n^{-(a-1)}), \quad 0 < b_1 < \dots < b_{\bar{Q}} < a-1;$$

where \bar{Q} may perhaps be infinite or zero.

On substituting (38) into (36), we find that the largest nontrivial terms are recovered at $O(n^{-1})$. These yield the result that $\zeta(a)\mathcal{B}_0[\xi_0](s) = 0$. Using the definition of $\mathcal{B}_p[\xi]$ in (33), this becomes

$$\zeta(a)(-a)_2\xi_0''(s)[\xi_0'(s)]^{-a-2} = 0,$$

and hence $\xi_0(s)$ is affine. More specifically, we can use the leading order boundary conditions from (10) to conclude that $\xi_0'(s) = 1$ and $\xi_0(s) = s$.

In order to characterise the next nontrivial term in the expansion of $F(s)$, we assume for the moment that $b_1 < a - 1$ to avoid dealing with the singular integral term at $O(n^{-a})$. Since $\xi_0'(s)$ is constant and nonzero, it follows from (33) that $\mathcal{B}_p[\xi_0] \equiv 0$ for all p . Hence, the next nontrivial terms in the expansion of (36) appear at $O(n^{-1-b_1})$, where we find that

$$\zeta(a)(-a)_2\xi_1''(s) = 0.$$

Again, we conclude that $\xi_1(s)$ is affine and we find that $\mathcal{B}_p[\xi_0 + n^{-b_1}\xi_1] \equiv 0$ for all p . We cannot apply boundary conditions to $\xi_1(s)$ at this stage, since the boundary conditions on ξ_1 will depend on the matching between the bulk solution and the boundary layer solution. However, we can use the symmetry of the force balance problem to conclude that $\xi_1(s) = -\xi_1(1-s)$ and hence

$$\xi_1(s) = (s - \tfrac{1}{2})p_1$$

where $p_1 = \xi_1'(s)$ is a constant to be determined from matching with the boundary layer.

As long as $b_k < a - 1$ we can apply the same argument to show that ξ_k is affine. We will use this freedom in the choice of b_k later on to match with the boundary layer. For now, we rewrite the expansion of ξ in (38) as

$$\xi(s) = s + \bar{p}(n)(s - \tfrac{1}{2}) + n^{-(a-1)}\tilde{\xi}(s) + o(n^{-(a-1)})$$

where $\bar{p} := p_1n^{-b_1} + p_2n^{-b_2} + \dots$, so that $\bar{p} \ll 1$. This yields

$$n^{-a} \left[\zeta(a)(-a)_2\tilde{\xi}''(s) + a \int_0^1 \frac{\text{sgn}(s-u)}{|s-u|^{a+1}} du \right] = o(n^{-a}).$$

Next we solve for $\tilde{\xi}$. Since

$$a \int_0^1 \frac{\text{sgn}(s-u)}{|s-u|^{a+1}} du = (1-s)^{-a} - s^{-a},$$

we have that

$$\tilde{\xi}''(s) = \frac{s^{-a} - (1-s)^{-a}}{\zeta(a)(-a)_2}.$$

By using again the symmetry of the force balance (i.e. $\tilde{\xi}(s) = -\tilde{\xi}(1-s)$), we obtain

$$(39) \quad \tilde{\xi}(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{s^{-(a-2)} - (1-s)^{-(a-2)}}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p}, & a \neq 2 \\ \frac{\log(1-s) - \log(s)}{\pi^2} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p}, & a = 2. \end{cases}$$

where \tilde{p} is a constant to be determined from matching with the boundary layer.

In the more general case where V satisfies (23), we still find that $\xi_k(s) = p_k(s - \frac{1}{2})$ whenever $b_k < a - 1$ as a consequence of the fact that $\mathcal{B}_p[\xi] \equiv 0$ when ξ is affine. We can also evaluate $\tilde{\xi}$ by using the definition of \mathcal{B}_0 given in (37). This yields

$$(40) \quad \tilde{\xi}(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{s^{-(a-2)} - (1-s)^{-(a-2)}}{Z(V)(-a+2)_2} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p}, & a \neq 2 \\ \frac{\log(1-s) - \log(s)}{Z(V)} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p}, & a = 2. \end{cases}$$

where

$$Z(V) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V''(k)k^2.$$

3.4. Asymptotic analysis in the boundary layer. We now return to assuming $V(x) = |x|^{-a}$ and seek solutions for $\chi_j(i)$ by considering the case where $i = \text{ord}(1)$ in (25). We recall that we introduced K at the beginning of §3.2 so that $1 \ll K \ll n$, and hence K is in the intermediate region where both the boundary layer ansatz and the bulk ansatz can be used.

Assuming $i = \text{ord}(1)$, we split the sums in (25) to obtain

$$(41) \quad \underbrace{a \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K \frac{\text{sgn}(i-k)}{|\chi(i) - \chi(k)|^{a+1}}}_{S_4} - \underbrace{an^{-a-1} \sum_{k=K+1}^{n-K-1} [\xi(kn^{-1}) - n^{-1}\chi(i)]^{-a-1}}_{S_5} \\ - \underbrace{an^{-a-1} \sum_{k=0}^K [1 - n^{-1}\chi(k) - n^{-1}\chi(i)]^{-a-1}}_{S_6} = 0.$$

Since all the terms in the summand of S_6 are $O(1)$, we find that $S_6 = O(Kn^{-a-1}) = o(n^{-a})$. Moreover, using **(MinSpacing)** we obtain that

$$S_5 \lesssim n^{-a-1} \sum_{k=K+1}^{n-K-1} [Mkn^{-1}]^{-a-1} \lesssim \sum_{k=K}^{\infty} k^{-a-1} = O(K^{-a}),$$

and hence (41) becomes

$$(42) \quad a \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K \text{sgn}(i-k) |\chi(i) - \chi(k)|^{-a-1} = O(K^{-a}).$$

Following the methods described in §2.4, it follows that the leading order solution in the boundary layer is a solution to the infinite system of algebraic equations

$$a \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} \text{sgn}(i-k) |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-1} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

subject to the matching condition $\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(i-1) \rightarrow 1$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$.

To obtain higher order corrections, we begin by assuming an asymptotic power series expansion for $\chi(i)$. As in §3.3, we will seek solutions up to $\text{ord}[n^{-(a-1)}]$ and thus it is convenient to introduce a power series of the form

$$(43) \quad \chi(i) = \chi_0(i) + \sum_{j=1}^{\bar{P}} n^{-\beta_j} \chi_j(i) + n^{-(a-1)} \tilde{\chi}(i) + o[n^{-(a-1)}], \quad 0 < \beta_1 < \dots < \beta_{\bar{P}} < a-1;$$

where \bar{P} may be zero or infinite.

As we discuss in §3.5, asymptotic matching implies that $\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(i-1)$ must have a finite limit as $i \rightarrow \infty$ for any $\beta_j < a-1$, and an identical result holds for $\tilde{\chi}(i) - \tilde{\chi}(i-1)$. The fact that these limits are finite enables us to make significant simplifications after we substitute (43) into (42). Applying the multinomial expansion, we see that this yields

$$(44) \quad a \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K \text{sgn}(i-k) |\chi(i) - \chi(k)|^{-a-1} \sim a \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K \text{sgn}(i-k) |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-1} \\ - n^{-\beta_1} a(a+1) \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2} [\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(k)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -n^{-\beta_2}a(a+1)\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2} [\chi_2(i) - \chi_2(k)] \\
& + \frac{n^{-2\beta_1}}{2}a(a+1)(a+2)\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^K |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-3} [\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(k)]^2 + \dots = O(K^{-a}).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(k) \sim C_j(i - k)$ for some constant C_j as $k \rightarrow \infty$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=K+1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(i - k) |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-1} = O(K^{-a}), \\
& \sum_{k=K+1}^{\infty} |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2} [\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(k)] = O(K^{-a}),
\end{aligned}$$

and so on. This enables us to extend the sums in (44) to infinity without introducing significant errors. Choosing K so that $n^{1-\frac{1}{a}} \ll K \ll n$, we therefore find that (42) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
& a \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(i - k) |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-1} \\
& - n^{-\beta_1}a(a+1)\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2} [\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(k)] + \dots = o[n^{-(a-1)}].
\end{aligned}$$

Collecting $\operatorname{ord}(n^{-\beta_1})$ terms, we obtain the following infinite homogeneous linear system for system for $\chi_1(i)$:

$$(45) \quad -a(a+1)\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2} [\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(k)] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

where $\chi_1(0) = 0$ due to the fact that $x(0) = 0$. This system must be solved subject to some matching condition that relates the behaviour of $\chi_1(i)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ to the behaviour of the bulk solution as $s \rightarrow 0$. Since $|\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2} = O(k^{-a-2})$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, we observe that the sums in (45) are absolutely convergent when $\chi_1(k) = O(k^{a+1-\delta})$ for some $\delta > 0$. Since asymptotic matching gives $\chi_j(k) = O(k)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ for all $\beta_j < a - 1$, it follows that the sums in (45) are absolutely convergent for any i .

In §3.5, we show that asymptotic matching can be used to determine the exponents β_j and b_k . As we will see, this analysis relies on the claim that if (45) is solved subject to the particular matching condition $\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(i - 1) \rightarrow 0$, then the only possible solution is the trivial solution, $\chi_1(i) \equiv 0$. To prove this claim, we observe that (45) is a linear equation of the type $\mathcal{A}\chi_1 = 0$, where we interpret $(\chi_1(i))_{i=1}^{\infty}$ as a sequence and \mathcal{A} as an infinite matrix A with entries

$$A_{ij} := \begin{cases} -|\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(j)|^{-a-2}, & \text{if } i \neq j \\ \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2}, & \text{if } i = j \end{cases}, \quad \text{for } i, j \geq 1.$$

Since A is strictly diagonally dominant and symmetric, $\zeta \mapsto \zeta^T \mathcal{A} \zeta$ is a positive, strictly convex function on the space of sequences satisfying the matching condition $\zeta(i) - \zeta(i - 1) \rightarrow 0$, and is thus uniquely globally minimised when $\zeta = 0$. Since any χ_1 satisfying $\chi_1(k) = O(k)$ and $\mathcal{A}\chi_1 = 0$ also satisfies $\chi_1^T \mathcal{A} \chi_1 = 0$, it follows that $\chi_1 = 0$, which proves the claim.

A corollary of this claim is that any solution obtained to (45) subject to the matching condition $\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(i - 1) \rightarrow p$ is unique, since otherwise the difference between two such solutions would be a nonzero solution to (45) that satisfies $\chi_1(i) - \chi_1(i - 1) \rightarrow 0$.

From the form of (44), we observe that each higher correction χ_j will satisfy an infinite linear system of the form

$$(46) \quad -a(a+1) \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} |\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)|^{-a-2} [\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(k)] = g_j(i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

where $g_j(i)$ is obtained from the $\text{ord}(n^{-\beta_j})$ terms in the multinomial expansion of $|\chi(i) - \chi(k)|^{-a-1}$, which in turn only depend on $\chi_0, \dots, \chi_{j-1}$. Once an appropriate matching condition is specified in the form $\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(i-1) \rightarrow q_j$ for some constant q_j , we find that there will be a unique solution for χ_j . Similarly, $\tilde{\chi}$ will satisfy a linear system of the form given in (46), and the identical style of matching condition will be required.

We note that $g_j(i)$ will only be nonzero if β_j can be expressed as the sum of β_J values (possibly including repetitions) where $J < j$. For example, g_2 will only be nonzero if β_2 is a multiple of β_1 . Since the linear system for χ_j above is identical to the linear system for χ_1 , we see that $\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(i-1) \not\rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ is necessary for χ_j to have a nontrivial solution unless g_j is nonzero. This is an important observation for performing the matched asymptotic analysis in §3.5.

In the more general case where V satisfies (23), we find with very minor modifications of the analysis above that each χ_j satisfies the infinite linear system

$$-\sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{\infty} V''[\chi_0(i) - \chi_0(k)] [\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(k)] = g_j(i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

where the functions $g_j(i)$ are obtained from Taylor series expansions of $V'(\chi(i) - \chi(k))$.

3.5. Matching between the bulk and the boundary layer. We established in §3.3 that ξ can be expanded as an asymptotic series of the form (38) where $\xi_k(s) = (s - \frac{1}{2})p_k$ and $\tilde{\xi}$ is given in (39). Additionally, we established in §3.4 that χ can be expanded as an asymptotic series of the form (43), where χ_j for $j > 0$ and $\tilde{\chi}$ are all solutions to infinite linear systems subject to a condition of the form $\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(i-1) \rightarrow q_j$ (and similarly for $\tilde{\chi}$). However, we have not yet characterised the exponents b_k and β_j in the power series (38) and (43), neither have we determined the constants p_k , \tilde{p} , q_j and \tilde{q} . We achieve this by using the method of matched asymptotic expansions.

We perform our asymptotic matching by introducing an intermediate matching variable, R , where R is an integer with $1 \ll R \ll n$. We assert that this R lies in the ‘overlap region’, so that both the bulk ansatz and the boundary layer ansatz yield asymptotic series solutions for $x(R; n)$ when $1 \ll R \ll n$. This involves making some assumptions about the asymptoticity of the bulk and boundary layer solutions outside the domains in which they are naturally defined. For example, we recall that we assumed that $i = \text{ord}(n)$ in order to obtain the bulk equations described in §3.2. We now assert that the bulk series solution obtained in §3.3 remains valid whenever $i \gg 1$. That is, we assert that $\xi_0(Rn^{-1}) \gg n^{-b_k} \xi_k(Rn^{-1})$ for any $k > 0$ as long as $R \gg 1$. Despite the fact that $\tilde{\xi}(s)$ becomes unbounded as $s \rightarrow 0$, we observe that this assumption is consistent with comparing $\xi_0(s) = s$ with the solution for $\tilde{\xi}$ given in (39).

The matching variable, R , is distinct from the cut-off, K , used in several of the sums. We introduce the matching variable in order to analyse the relationship between the solution of the discrete boundary layer problem and the solution of the continuum bulk problem, whereas we introduce K in order to account for the ‘bulk’ and ‘boundary layer’ contributions to the force on any individual particle.

Asymptotic matching requires that $\xi(Rn^{-1})$ and $n^{-1}\chi(R)$ should be asymptotically equivalent throughout the overlap region. That is, we require that

$$(47) \quad \xi_0(Rn^{-1}) + n^{-b_1} \xi_1(Rn^{-1}) + \dots \sim n^{-1} \chi_0(R) + n^{-\beta_1-1} \chi_1(R) + \dots,$$

for all choices of R with $1 \ll R \ll n$. Each term obtained from expanding $\xi(Rn^{-1})$ under the assumption that Rn^{-1} is small should match with an equivalent term obtained from expanding $n^{-1}\chi(R)$ under the assumption that R is large. In the case where logarithmic terms and related complications are absent, this can be conveniently expressed using a matching table, in which the rows represent asymptotic expansions of $n^{-b_k} \xi_k(Rn^{-1})$ for small Rn^{-1} and the columns represent

expansions of $n^{-\beta_j-1}\chi_j(R)$ for large R . Every row and column of the matching table should be a valid asymptotic series when $1 \ll R \ll n$, and every term in the interior of the table should be asymptotically larger than the terms below and to the right.

In order to construct a plausible matching table, we begin by exploiting the information that we already have about the functions ξ_k and $\tilde{\xi}$. Specifically, we observe from our analysis in §3.3 that

$$(48) \quad n^{-b_k}\xi_k(Rn^{-1}) = -\frac{p_k}{2}n^{-b_k} + p_k Rn^{-b_k-1}, \text{ wherever } b_k < a-1,$$

while the further assumption that $a \neq 2$ yields

$$(49) \quad n^{-(a-1)}\tilde{\xi}(Rn^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4}R^{-(a-2)}n^{-1} \\ - \left(\frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4} + \frac{\tilde{p}}{2} \right) n^{-(a-1)} + \left(\frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+1)_3} + \tilde{p} \right) Rn^{-a} + O(R^2n^{-(a+1)}).$$

Based on these results, we construct the following ‘matching table’ where each row and column can be read as an equation:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} x(i; n) & \sim & n^{-1}\chi_0(R) & + & n^{-\beta_1-1}\chi_1(R) & + & \cdots + n^{-a}\tilde{\chi}(R) + \cdots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \xi_0(Rn^{-1}) & = & Rn^{-1} & & & & \\ + & & + & & & & \\ n^{-b_1}\xi_1(Rn^{-1}) & = & -\frac{p_1}{2}n^{-b_1} & + & p_1 Rn^{-b_1-1} & & \\ + & & + & & + & & \\ n^{-b_2}\xi_2(Rn^{-1}) & = & & & -\frac{p_2}{2}n^{-b_2} & + & \cdots \\ + & & + & & + & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots \\ + & & + & & + & & \\ n^{-(a-1)}\tilde{\xi}(Rn^{-1}) & \sim & \tilde{\kappa}_4 R^{-(a-2)}n^{-1} & & & + & \cdots + (\tilde{\kappa}_3 + \tilde{p})Rn^{-a} + \cdots \\ + & & + & & + & & + \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots \end{array}$$

where $\tilde{\kappa}_r := \frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_r}$.

The matching table illustrates the fact that each term in the expansions of $n^{-b_k}\xi_k(Rn^{-1})$ given in (48) and (49) must correspond to an equivalent term in the asymptotic expansion of one of the functions $n^{-\beta_j-1}\chi_j(R)$. While the entries in the matching table above are based on the expansions of ξ_k , the columns must also be valid series. This places significant restrictions on the choices of b_k and β_j ; for example, inspection of the $n^{-1}\chi_0(R)$ column of the matching table strongly suggests that $b_1 = 1$.

More rigorously, we can determine the values of b_k and β_j without appealing directly to the matching table. Since $n^{-b_k}\xi_k(Rn^{-1})$ is given by (48) when $b_k < a-1$, we find that the only terms on the left hand side of (47) that take the form $c_{\tau v}n^{-\tau}R^v$ for nonzero $c_{\tau v}$ are terms where $v = 1$ or $v = 0$ or $v \leq \tau - a + 1$. This third possibility is associated with the case where $b_k \geq a-1$ and hence $n^{-b_k}\xi_k(Rn^{-1})$ may not be linear.

Since every term on the right hand side of (47) must balance with an identical term on the left hand side of (47), this implies that

$$(50) \quad \chi_j(R) = \begin{cases} q_j R + \hat{q}_j + O(R^{\beta_j-(a-2)}), & \beta_j < a-2; \\ q_j R + O(R^{\beta_j-(a-2)}), & a-2 \leq \beta_j < a-1; \end{cases}$$

where q_j and \hat{q}_j are constants. In order to match between equivalent terms on either side of (47), we find that the values of the constants q_j and \hat{q}_j will be associated with values of p_k . Since (50) is concerned with the behaviour of $\chi_j(R)$ when R is large, we note that differencing (50) also provides justification of the fact that $\chi_j(i) - \chi_j(i-1)$ has a finite limit as $i \rightarrow \infty$ wherever $\beta_j < a-1$. More rigorously, this result could be established by exploiting the assumed differentiability of ξ and considering asymptotic matching between $\xi'(Rn^{-1})$ and $\chi(R) - \chi(R-1)$.

Now, let us assume that there exists some b_k in the range $0 < b_k < a - 1$. By matching terms on either side of (47) and using (48), we find that both b_k and $b_k - 1$ must be values taken by exponents β_j . Since the smallest β_j is $\beta_0 = 0$, it follows that $b_k \geq 1$. If $a < 2$, this leads to a contradiction with the requirement that $b_k < a - 1$, and we would therefore conclude that there are no exponents b_k in the range $0 < b_k < a - 1$.

The case where $a > 2$ is a little more complicated. In order to analyse this problem, we recall from §3.4 that if $0 < \beta_j < a - 1$, then $q_j = 0$ implies either that $\chi_j(i)$ has only the trivial solution $\chi_j(i) \equiv 0$, or that β_j can be expressed as the sum of other β_J values (allowing possible repetitions), where all of these other β_J are associated with nontrivial solutions for $\chi_J(i)$. Using this result, we show that the only possible b_k with $0 < b_k < a - 1$ are the integers.

For the purposes of contradiction, assume that $a > 2$ and that there exists some smallest noninteger θ in the range $0 < \theta < a - 1$ so that $b_k = \theta$ is associated with a nontrivial solution for ξ_k . As noted above, this implies that both $\theta - 1$ and θ must be values taken by the exponents β_j . Now, consider the function $\chi_j(i)$ associated with $\beta_j = \theta - 1$. Since this has a nontrivial solution, it follows that either $q_j \neq 0$ or that $\theta - 1$ can be expressed as the sum of β_J values associated with nontrivial solutions for χ_J . However, $q_j \neq 0$ would imply that the matching table contains a term of the form $q_j R n^{-\theta}$, which must correspond to $\theta - 1$ being a value taken by one of the b_k ; this would be a contradiction with the assumption that θ is the smallest noninteger value of b_k . Similarly, if $\theta - 1$ can be expressed as a sum of β_J values, at least one of these must be noninteger, which would also lead to a contradictory noninteger value of b_k less than θ .

For $a \neq 2$, we therefore find that the solution in the bulk region takes the form

$$\xi(s) = s + \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil a-2 \rceil} p_k \left(s - \frac{1}{2}\right) n^{-k} + n^{-(a-1)} \tilde{\xi}(s) + o(n^{-(a-1)}),$$

where $\tilde{\xi}(s)$ is given in (39). Using either intermediate matching (as described above) or Van Dyke's matching criterion, we can use this expression to find the asymptotic behaviour of the functions $\chi_j(i)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. It follows that the solution in the boundary layer region takes the form

$$(51) \quad \chi(i) = \chi_0(i) + \sum_{j=1}^{\lceil a-2 \rceil} \chi_j(i) n^{-j} + n^{-(a-1)} \tilde{\chi}(i) + o(n^{-(a-1)}).$$

Moreover, we can use the matching table to define the asymptotic behaviour of $\chi_j(i)$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ in terms of the constants p_k and \tilde{p} from the solution in the bulk region. Specifically, we find that the asymptotic behaviour of $\chi_j(i)$ for large i and $a > 2$ is given by

$$(52) \quad \chi_j(i) = \begin{cases} i - \frac{p_1}{2} + \frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4} i^{-(a-2)} + o(i^{-(a-2)}), & j = 0; \\ p_j i - \frac{p_{j+1}}{2} + O(i^{-(a-2-j)}), & 0 < j < a - 2; \\ p_j i - \left(\frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4} + \frac{\tilde{p}}{2} \right) + o(1), & j = a - 2; \\ p_j i + O(i^{-(a-2-j)}), & a - 2 < j < a - 1, \end{cases}$$

The behaviour of $\tilde{\chi}(i)$ for large i is given by

$$\tilde{\chi}(i) = \left(\frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+1)_3} + \tilde{p} \right) i + o(i).$$

These expressions enable us to define the constants p_j based on the solutions obtained for $\chi_j(i)$. For $1 \leq j < a - 1$, we see that

$$p_j = 2 \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [p_{j-1} i - \chi_{j-1}(i)],$$

where we take $p_0 = 1$. If a is an integer, we also find that

$$\tilde{p} = 2 \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [p_{a-1} i - \chi_{a-1}(i)] - \frac{2}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4}.$$

If a is not an integer, we require that $\tilde{p} = -\frac{2}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4}$. If this were not the case, (49) would yield an $\text{ord}[R^0 n^{-(a-1)}]$ term on the left hand side of (47) that could not be balanced by any equivalent

term on the right hand side of (47) without contradicting the result that χ has an expansion of the form given in (51).

In the case where $a < 2$, we recall that $\xi(s)$ must take the form

$$\xi(s) = s + n^{-(a-1)} \left[\frac{s^{-(a-2)} - (1-s)^{-(a-2)}}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p} \right] + o(n^{-(a-1)}).$$

By the same argument as above for noninteger a when $a > 2$, we find that $\tilde{p} = -\frac{2}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4}$ also when $a < 2$. Hence, we find from (51) that $\chi(i) = \chi_0(i) + n^{-(a-1)}\tilde{\chi}(i)$ and that the asymptotic behaviours of these functions are given by

$$(53) \quad \chi_0(i) \sim i + \frac{1}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4} i^{-(a-2)} + o(i^{-(a-2)}),$$

and

$$\tilde{\chi}(i) = \frac{-a}{\zeta(a)(-a+2)_4} i + o(i).$$

In the case where $a = 2$, the logarithm in (39) requires careful handling, and we find that some additional terms that are logarithmically large in n need to be introduced. This makes it more difficult to construct a matching table, but the arguments described above can still be used with some modifications. Ultimately, we find that we can account for all logarithmic terms using the expansions

$$\xi(s) = s + n^{-1}(\log n)(s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p}^* + n^{-1} \left[\frac{\log(1-s) - \log(s)}{\pi^2} + (s - \tfrac{1}{2})\tilde{p} \right] + o(n^{-1})$$

and

$$(54) \quad \chi(i) = \chi_0(i) + n^{-1}(\log n)\tilde{\chi}^*(i) + n^{-1}\tilde{\chi}(i) + o(n^{-1}).$$

Matching between the bulk and the boundary layer can then be achieved by setting $\tilde{p}^* = \frac{2}{\pi^2}$, and taking

$$\tilde{p} = 2 \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [i - \chi_0(i)].$$

While we have concentrated on obtaining terms up to $\text{ord}[n^{-(a-1)}]$ in our expansions of both ξ and χ , it may be noted that further high order terms can also be obtained using the techniques of matched asymptotic expansions. However, obtaining these high-order terms becomes much more algebraically laborious. In §3.2, we commented that finding higher-order corrections requires us to expand S_0 in (26) and exploiting the properties of $\chi(i)$. In the same way, obtaining higher order corrections in the boundary layer would require us to expand S_5 and S_6 in (41) and exploit the properties of $\xi(s)$. Additionally, we find that the high order solutions for ξ_k are no longer as simple as the expressions obtained when $b_k < a - 1$, which causes the matching table to become much more complicated.

As described in this section, formal asymptotic methods can be used to elucidate the structure of the original discrete problem and determine the appropriate scalings for higher-order asymptotic analysis. By the principles of matched asymptotic expansions, we use information about the behaviour of the bulk solution to construct the boundary layer solution and vice versa; this is where formal asymptotic analysis becomes particularly useful. For example, our higher-order analysis of ξ gives us detailed information about the decay properties of χ_0 . Indeed, combining (52), (53), and (54), we obtain the decay properties of χ_0 as given by (21), from which (4) follows.

In the general case where V satisfies (23), the coefficients of various terms change but the structure of the asymptotic matching remains identical up to $\text{ord}(n^{-(a-1)})$. Hence, we also find that the solution for $\tilde{\xi}$ given in (40) can be used to obtain information about the decay behaviour of χ_0 for a general V . From this, we find that we can generalise (4) to obtain (24).

4. ASYMPTOTIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE GROUND STATE ENERGY

This section is devoted to the statement and proof of Theorem 4.3, which demonstrates Γ -convergence of the functional E_n^1 defined in (5): for an introduction to the method of Γ -convergence, we refer the reader to [Bra02] or [DM93]. As stated in §1.2, to establish these results we make

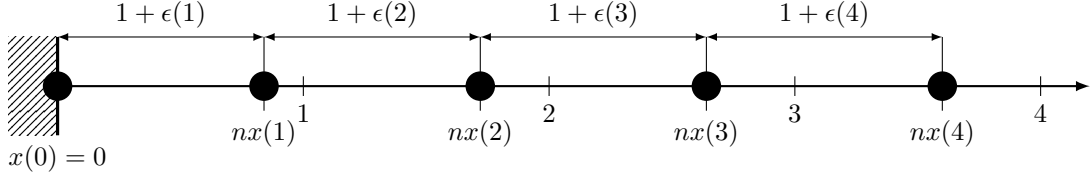


FIGURE 5. Zoom-in of the particle system from Figure 1 at the boundary layer. Both choices of variables given by $nx(i)$ and $\epsilon(i)$ are illustrated.

the stronger decay assumption **(Dec+)** in addition to the basic assumptions detailed in §1.1 throughout this section.

We begin in §4.1 by reformulating the minimisation problem for (5) in terms of the variable ϵ as introduced in (6). In §4.2, we then establish key estimates used in the proof of our Theorem 4.3, which is then stated and proved in §4.3. In §4.4 we apply Theorem 4.3 to prove that solutions to the force balance (2) converge to solutions to the boundary layer equation (7). In §4.5 we then argue that **(Dec+)** is a natural condition for the methods we use here, and that additional ideas are required to obtain a result assuming only **(Dec)**, or a yet weaker decay hypothesis. Some technical computations required for the proof of Theorem 4.3 are left until §4.6.

4.1. Reformulation. Let $\bar{x}(i) := \frac{i}{n}$ be the equispaced configuration. We reinterpret (6) as

$$\epsilon(i) := n([x(i) - x(i-1)] - [\bar{x}(i) - \bar{x}(i-1)]) \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Figure 5 illustrates the definition of $\epsilon(i)$ as the difference between the blown-up perturbations of the positions $x(i)$ relative to the reference equispaced configuration $\bar{x}(i)$ for $i = 0, \dots, n$. We interpret $\epsilon(i)$ as a strain variable, since it expresses the local change in distance between particles away from the equispaced configuration. Since $x(0) = 0$, the inverse transformation is given by $x(i) = \frac{1}{n}[i + \sum_{j=1}^i \epsilon(j)]$, and we obtain $\sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon(i) = nx(n) - n = 0$.

Expressing the energy difference E_n^1 in (5) in ϵ , we obtain

$$(55) \quad E_n^1(\epsilon) := \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \left[V\left(k + \sum_{l=j+1}^{j+k} \epsilon(l)\right) - V(k) \right], \quad \text{Dom } E_n^1 = \{\epsilon \in [-1, n]^n \mid \epsilon \cdot \mathbf{1} = 0\}.$$

We note that the double sum over $V(k)$ equals $E_n(\bar{x})$. We make three basic observations:

- (1) Since the change of variable given above is a bijection from \mathcal{D}_n to $\text{Dom } E_n^1$ and E_n has a unique minimiser in the interior of \mathcal{D}_n , it follows that E_n^1 has a unique minimiser in the interior of $\text{Dom } E_n^1$.
- (2) Viewing ϵ as the perturbation to the distances between particles away from unit spacing, we expect $\epsilon(i) \approx 0$ for $i \approx \frac{n}{2}$, which is equivalent to the fact that far from the boundary, the distances between particles are close to 1.
- (3) By the symmetry in the geometry of the double pile-up, the minimiser of E_n^1 has *reversal symmetry*, i.e. $\epsilon(i) = \epsilon(n+1-i)$. The reversal symmetry of the minimiser is easily proved from the strict convexity of E_n . We introduce the following notation for ‘reversing’ a sequence:

$$(56) \quad \text{for } \epsilon \in \text{Dom } E_n^1, \text{ let } \tilde{\epsilon}(i) := \epsilon(n+1-i).$$

It is easy to check that $\tilde{\epsilon} \in \text{Dom } E_n^1$, and that $E_n^1(\tilde{\epsilon}) = E_n^1(\epsilon) \geq E_n^1((\epsilon + \tilde{\epsilon})/2)$.

4.2. Structure of E_n^1 and key estimates. In order to prove a Γ -convergence result, we extend the definition of E_n^1 so that these functionals are defined over the same topological space. Here, the right space turns out to be $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$.

To do so, we define the embedding $\iota_n : \text{Dom } E_n^1 \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, where

$$\iota_n \epsilon(i) := \begin{cases} \epsilon(i) & \text{if } i = 1, \dots, n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This permits us to extend E_n^1 over $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ in the following manner:

$$E_n^1(\epsilon) = \begin{cases} E_n^1(\epsilon) & \text{if } \epsilon \in \iota_n(\text{Dom } E_n^1), \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

To expose the locally quadratic structure of $E_n^1(\epsilon)$ as defined in (55), we rewrite it by subtracting and adding a term which is linear in ϵ . For any $\epsilon \in \ell^2$ with finite energy, we obtain

$$(57) \quad E_n^1(\epsilon) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \left(V\left(k + \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l)\right) - V(k) - V'(k) \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right) + \sum_{k=1}^n V'(k) \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \\ = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \phi_k\left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l)\right)}_{=: Q_n(\epsilon)} + (\sigma^n, \epsilon + \tilde{\epsilon})_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})},$$

where

$$(58) \quad \phi_k(y) := V(k+y) - V(k) - V'(k)y,$$

$$(59) \quad \sigma^n(i) := \begin{cases} \sum_{k=i+1}^{n-i} [(k-i) \wedge (n-i+1-k)] |V'(k)|, & \text{if } i \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor. \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The second equality in (57) follows from changing the order of summations and using the fact that $(\epsilon, \mathbf{1})_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})} = 0$; the details of this computation are provided in Appendix 4.6. The function ϕ_k is the error of the first order Taylor expansion of $V(x)$ around $x = k$, expressed in the shifted variable $y := x - k$. We interpret σ^n as a stress which arises due to the constraint that the particles are confined to lie in a finite interval.

Lemma 4.1 states precisely what we mean by Q_n being ‘locally quadratic’; it provides a quadratic lower and upper bound for ϕ_k . Both bounds are essential in the proof of Theorem 4.3. Figure 6 illustrates ϕ_k together with the lower and upper bound. The proof of Lemma 4.1 is a direct consequence of (\mathbf{Cvx}) , i.e. the strict convexity of V .

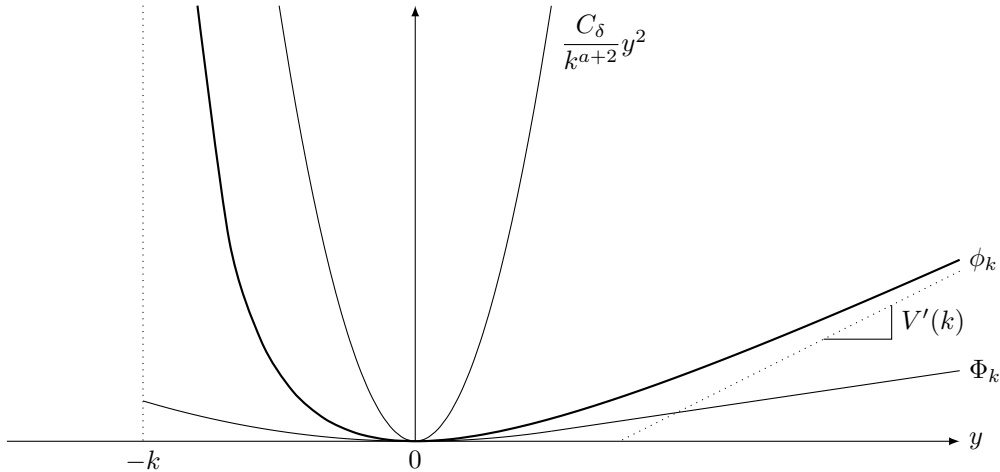


FIGURE 6. The function ϕ_k as defined in Lemma 4.1.

Lemma 4.1 (Lower bound on V). *For any $k \in [1, +\infty)$, it holds for all $y \in (-k, +\infty)$ that*

$$\phi_k(y) \geq \Phi_k(y) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \lambda(k+1) y^2 & y \in (-k, 1], \\ \lambda(k+1) (y - \frac{1}{2}) & y \in [1, +\infty). \end{cases}$$

Moreover, if $y \geq k(\delta - 1)$ for some $\delta > 0$, then there exists a $C_\delta > 0$ such that $\phi_k(y) \leq C_\delta k^{-a-2} y^2$.

Proof. The proof relies on the following observation. For any $f, g \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ satisfying $f(0) = g(0)$, $f'(0) = g'(0)$, and $f'' \geq g''$ on some interval $I \ni 0$, then $f \geq g$ on I . This is easily proven from the fact that $f - g$ is convex with $0 = (f - g)(0) = (f - g)'(0)$.

Since $V(x)$ is $\lambda(x)$ -convex in the sense of **(Cvx)**, it follows that $\phi_k(y)$ is $\lambda(y + k)$ -convex. Since λ is decreasing, the lower bound of ϕ_k in Lemma 4.1 follows.

Since $V \in C^2(0, \infty)$ and $V''(x) \lesssim 1/x^{a+2}$, it holds that

$$\sup_{y > k(\delta - 1)} \phi_k''(y) = \sup_{x > k\delta} V''(x) \leq \frac{2C}{(\delta k)^{a+2}}$$

is finite for any fixed $\delta > 0$. The upper bound for ϕ_k follows. \square

The linear term in (57) is fully characterized by σ^n . Lemma 4.2 states its key properties. Its proof relies on the decay property $|V'(x)| \lesssim x^{-a-1}$ in (1) with $a > 3/2$; in fact, this is the key point at which the assumption **(a-Dec)** is necessary for our continuing analysis.

Lemma 4.2 (Properties of σ^n). $\sigma^n \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ as defined in (59) satisfies

$$(60) \quad 0 \leq \sigma^n(i) \leq \sigma^\infty(i) := \sum_{k=i+1}^{\infty} (k-i)|V'(k)|, \quad \text{for all } i \geq 1.$$

Moreover, $\sigma^n \rightarrow \sigma^\infty$ in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. (60) follows from the definitions viz.

$$(61) \quad \sigma^n(i) \leq \sum_{k=i+1}^{n-i} (k-i)|V'(k)| \leq \sum_{k=i+1}^{\infty} (k-i)|V'(k)| = \sigma^\infty(i).$$

For the convergence in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, we set $R_n := \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ and note that the summands in (59) and (60) are equal for $k = i + 1, \dots, R_n$. Since $a > 3/2$ and the decay property $|V'(x)| \lesssim x^{-a-1}$ in (1), we obtain the convergence from

$$\begin{aligned} \|\sigma^\infty - \sigma^n\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}^2 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{R_n-1} \left(\sum_{k=R_n+1}^{\infty} (k-i)|V'(k)| \right)^2 + \sum_{i=R_n}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=i+1}^{\infty} (k-i)|V'(k)| \right)^2 \\ &\lesssim \sum_{i=1}^{R_n-1} \left(\int_{R_n}^{\infty} \frac{x-i}{x^{a+1}} dx \right)^2 + \sum_{i=R_n}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=i+1}^{\infty} k \frac{1}{k^{a+1}} \right)^2 \\ &\lesssim \sum_{i=1}^{R_n-1} \frac{(R_n-i)^2}{R_n^{2a}} + \sum_{i=R_n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^{2(a-1)}} \lesssim \frac{1}{n^{2a-3}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

4.3. Main result: Γ -convergence. We prove Γ -convergence in the weak topology of $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. To accommodate for a splitting of $\epsilon^n \in \text{Dom } E_n^1$ to account for the boundary layer at the left and right barrier separately, we introduce the following notation:

$$\epsilon^{n,1/2}(i) := \begin{cases} \epsilon^n(i) & \text{if } i = 1, \dots, \lceil n/2 \rceil, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\epsilon}^{n,1/2}(i) := \begin{cases} \tilde{\epsilon}^n(i) & \text{if } i = 1, \dots, \lceil n/2 \rceil, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

We will also write

$$\epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon^{n,1/2} \rightarrow \epsilon \\ \tilde{\epsilon}^{n,1/2} \rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon} \end{array} \right\} \text{ in } \ell^2(\mathbb{N}), \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon^{n,1/2} \rightharpoonup \epsilon \\ \tilde{\epsilon}^{n,1/2} \rightharpoonup \tilde{\epsilon} \end{array} \right\} \text{ in } \ell^2(\mathbb{N}).$$

We remark that the reversal of a sequence (56) is only well-defined for sequences that are equivalent to finite dimensional vectors (i.e. sequences which have finite support). Therefore, in the definition above, there need not be any relation between ϵ and $\tilde{\epsilon}$, while $\tilde{\epsilon}^n(i) = \epsilon^n(n+1-i)$.

Theorem 4.3 states that the Γ -limit of E_n^1 is given by

$$\text{Dom } E_\infty^1 := \{(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \times \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \mid \epsilon(i), \tilde{\epsilon}(i) \geq -1 \ \forall i \geq 1\},$$

$$(62) \quad E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) := \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right)}_{=: Q_\infty} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \tilde{\epsilon}(l) \right)}_{=: \tilde{Q}_\infty} + (\sigma^\infty, \epsilon + \tilde{\epsilon})_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})},$$

where ϕ_k as in (58) and σ^∞ as in (60).

Theorem 4.3 (Γ -convergence of E_n^1). *If $E_n^1(\epsilon^n)$ is uniformly bounded in n for some sequence $(\epsilon^n) \subset \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, then $\|\epsilon^n\|_{\ell^2}$ is uniformly bounded. Moreover, for any $(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \in \text{Dom } E_\infty^1$, it holds that*

$$(63a) \quad \text{for all } \epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \text{ with } \epsilon^n \in \text{Dom } E_n^1, \quad \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_n^1(\epsilon^n) \geq E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}),$$

$$(63b) \quad \text{there exists } \epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \text{ with } \epsilon^n \in \text{Dom } E_n^1 \text{ such that } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_n^1(\epsilon^n) \leq E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}).$$

Proof of compactness in Theorem 4.3. First we obtain a sufficient lower bound on Q_n in (57). we use Lemma 4.1 on the nearest neighbour interactions to estimate

$$(64) \quad Q_n(\epsilon^n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right) \geq \sum_{j=1}^n \Phi_1(\epsilon(j)).$$

To obtain a sufficient lower bound of $E_n^1(\epsilon^n)$ from (64), (61) and $\sigma^\infty \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, we split ϵ^n into a positive and negative part viz.

$$\epsilon_+^n(i) := \epsilon^n(i) \vee 0 \geq 0, \quad \epsilon_-^n(i) := -(\epsilon^n(i) \wedge 0) \geq 0.$$

Then, we use Lemma 4.1 and $\Phi_1(0) = 0$ to estimate

$$\begin{aligned} E_n^1(\epsilon^n) &\geq \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_1(\epsilon^n(j)) + (\sigma^n, \epsilon_+^n + \tilde{\epsilon}_+^n)_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})} - (\sigma^n, \epsilon_-^n + \tilde{\epsilon}_-^n)_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})} \\ &\geq \sum_{j=1}^n \left[\Phi_1(\epsilon_+^n(j)) + \Phi_1(-\epsilon_-^n(j)) \right] - \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma^\infty(j) (\epsilon_-^n(j) + \tilde{\epsilon}_-^n(j)) \\ &\geq \sum_{j=1}^n \Phi_1(\epsilon_+^n(j)) + \frac{\lambda(2)}{4} \sum_{j=1}^n \left[\epsilon_-^n(j)^2 + (\tilde{\epsilon}_-^n(j))^2 \right] - \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma^\infty(j) (\epsilon_-^n(j) + \tilde{\epsilon}_-^n(j)) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \Phi_1(\epsilon_+^n(j)) + \frac{\lambda(2)}{4} \sum_{j=1}^n \left[\left(\epsilon_-^n(j) - \frac{2\sigma^\infty(j)}{\lambda(2)} \right)^2 + \left(\tilde{\epsilon}_-^n(j) - \frac{2\sigma^\infty(j)}{\lambda(2)} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{2}{\lambda(2)} \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma^\infty(j)^2 \\ (65) \quad &\geq \sum_{j=1}^n \Phi_1(\epsilon_+^n(j)) + c \left\| \epsilon_-^n - \frac{2}{\lambda(2)} \sigma^\infty \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}^2 + c \left\| \tilde{\epsilon}_-^n - \frac{2}{\lambda(2)} \sigma^\infty \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}^2 - C. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, since $E_n^1(\epsilon^n) \leq C$ by hypothesis, we obtain from $\sigma^\infty \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ that (ϵ_-^n) and $(\tilde{\epsilon}_-^n)$ are uniformly bounded in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$.

It remains to show that (ϵ_+^n) is uniformly bounded in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. We obtain this from the uniform boundedness of $\sum_{j=1}^n \Phi_1(\epsilon_+^n(j))$ by (65). Indeed, it follows from the linear growth of Φ_1 that for some positive constant C' we have

$$\epsilon_+^n(i) \leq C' \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, n \text{ and all } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Hence, there exists a constant c (which depends on C') such that

$$\Phi_1(x) \geq cx^2 \quad \text{for all } x \in [0, C'],$$

and so

$$E_n^1(\epsilon^n) \geq c \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (\epsilon_+^n(j))^2 \right) - C = c \|\epsilon_+^n\|_{\ell^2}^2 - C,$$

thus implying that (ϵ_+^n) is uniformly bounded in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. \square

Proof of (63a). Let $\epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon})$ such that $E_n^1(\epsilon^n)$ is bounded. For the second term of $E_n^1(\epsilon^n)$ in (57), we use the strong convergence of σ^n (see Lemma 4.2) to obtain

$$(66) \quad (\sigma^n, \epsilon^n + \tilde{\epsilon}^n)_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sigma^\infty, \epsilon + \tilde{\epsilon})_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}.$$

We bound $Q_n(\epsilon_n)$ in (57) from below by dropping some terms in the summation. We set $R_n := \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$, and estimate

$$Q_n(\epsilon_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^{R_n} \sum_{j=0}^{R_n-k} \left[\phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) + \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \tilde{\epsilon}^n(l) \right) \right].$$

To pass to the liminf as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we use Fatou's Lemma, by which we interpret the double sum as an integral over the lattice \mathbb{N}_+^2 . We focus on the first term in the summand, because the second term involving $\tilde{\epsilon}^n$ can be estimated analogously. For the pointwise lower bound (as $n \rightarrow \infty$ with k and j fixed) of the summand, we interpret $\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon_l^n$ as an inner product of ϵ^n with an n -independent sequence consisting of 1's and 0's. Then the fact that $\epsilon^{n,1/2} \rightharpoonup \epsilon$ implies

$$\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^{n,1/2}(l) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \quad \text{for all } k, j \geq 1.$$

Since Lemma 4.1 implies that ϕ_k is positive and lower semicontinuous, it follows that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon_l^{n,1/2} \right) \geq \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right) \quad \text{for all } k, j \geq 1.$$

This shows that the hypotheses of Fatou's Lemma are satisfied, and thus

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left[\phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right) + \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \tilde{\epsilon}(l) \right) \right]. \quad \square$$

Proof of (63b). Let $(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \in \text{Dom } E_\infty^1$ such that $E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) =: C < \infty$. Then $\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \subset \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N})$, and

$$E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \geq \phi_1(\epsilon(i)) + \phi_1(\tilde{\epsilon}(j)) - \|\sigma^\infty\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})} \|\epsilon + \tilde{\epsilon}\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})} \quad \text{for all } i, j \geq 1.$$

Hence, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon} \in X_\delta := \left\{ \epsilon \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \mid \delta - 1 \leq \epsilon(i) \leq \frac{1}{\delta}, \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Next we construct a recovery sequence. As in [Hud13], we note that the constraint that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \epsilon^n(i) = 0$ need not be preserved in the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We take this into account by introducing $1 \ll S_n \ll n$ as the index where we match the boundary layer with the bulk. We note that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, it holds that $S_n \rightarrow \infty$ and $S_n/n \rightarrow 0$. We further set

$$(67) \quad u_n := \sum_{i=1}^{S_n} \epsilon(i), \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{u}_n := \sum_{i=1}^{S_n} \tilde{\epsilon}(i).$$

We now define the recovery sequence

$$(68) \quad \epsilon^n(i) := \begin{cases} \epsilon(i) & i \in \{1, \dots, S_n\}, \\ -\frac{u_n + \tilde{u}_n}{n - 2S_n} & i \in \{S_n + 1, \dots, n - S_n\}, \\ \tilde{\epsilon}(n + 1 - i) & i \in \{n - S_n + 1, \dots, n\}. \end{cases}$$

It is easily checked that $\sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon^n(i) = 0$ and $\epsilon^n(i) \geq -1$ for n large enough, hence $\epsilon^n \in \text{Dom } E_n^1$.

To show that $\epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon})$, we prove that $\epsilon^{n,1/2} \rightarrow \epsilon$ in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, and conclude by an analogous argument that $\tilde{\epsilon}^{n,1/2} \rightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}$ in $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. To this end, we estimate

$$(69) \quad \|\epsilon - \epsilon^{n,1/2}\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}^2 = \sum_{i=S_n+1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (\epsilon(i) + \frac{u_n + \tilde{u}_n}{n - 2S_n})^2 + \sum_{i=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}^{\infty} \epsilon(i)^2 \leq 2 \sum_{i=S_n+1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \left(\frac{u_n + \tilde{u}_n}{n - 2S_n} \right)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=S_n+1}^{\infty} \epsilon(i)^2.$$

The second term in the right-hand side of (69) converges to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$ because $\epsilon \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. To show that the first term in the right-hand side is also small for large n , we interpret u_n in (67) as the inner product of ϵ with a sequence consisting of 1's and 0's. Applying the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality on this inner product yields

$$\sum_{i=S_n+1}^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} \left(\frac{u_n + \tilde{u}_n}{n - 2S_n} \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{(n - 2S_n)^2} \sum_{i=S_n+1}^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} (2\sqrt{S_n} \|\epsilon\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})})^2 \lesssim \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n}{2} 4S_n \|\epsilon\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

where we recall that $S_n \ll n$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This completes the proof of $\epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon})$.

To establish the limsup inequality (63b), we observe from the argument leading to (66) that it is enough to focus on Q_n in (57), since the convergence of terms involving σ^n is implied by the fact that $\epsilon^n \xrightarrow{2} (\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon})$, as just shown. For convenience, we choose S_n to be even. We split the summation in Q_n into four parts:

$$(70) \quad Q_n(\epsilon^n) = \sum_{k=1}^{S_n/2} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{S_n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) + \sum_{j=S_n-k+1}^{n-S_n-1} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{j=n-S_n}^{n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) \right] + \sum_{k=1+S_n/2}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right).$$

The first and third term are constructed to contain only those elements of $\epsilon^n(l)$ which equal either $\epsilon(l)$ or $\tilde{\epsilon}(l)$. Using this observation, we estimate these terms by

$$\sum_{k=1}^{S_n/2} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{S_n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) + \sum_{j=n-S_n}^{n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) \right] \\ \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left[\phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right) + \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \tilde{\epsilon}(l) \right) \right].$$

Since the right-hand side equals the first two terms of E_{∞}^1 given by Q_{∞} and \tilde{Q}_{∞} , it remains to show that the second and fourth term in (70) converge to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

We start by proving that the second term is small for large n . We observe that it solely contains those elements of $\epsilon^n(i)$ which equal either entries of the tails of ϵ and $\tilde{\epsilon}$, or equal the (small) constant term in (68). For this reason, it turns out to be enough to bound the second term by employing the quadratic upper bound of ϕ_k given by Lemma 4.1 (it applies because of $\epsilon^n \in X_{\delta}$), and then applying Jensen's inequality. In more detail

$$\sum_{k=1}^{S_n/2} \sum_{j=S_n-k+1}^{n-S_n-1} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{S_n/2} \sum_{j=S_n-k+1}^{n-S_n-1} \frac{C_{\delta}}{k^{a+2}} k^2 \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right)^2 \\ \leq \sum_{k=1}^{S_n/2} \frac{C_{\delta}}{k^{a+1}} \sum_{j=S_n-k+1}^{n-S_n-1} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} |\epsilon^n(l)|^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{S_n/2} \frac{C_{\delta}}{k^{a+1}} \sum_{i=S_n/2+2}^{n-S_n/2-1} k |\epsilon^n(i)|^2 \\ \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_{\delta}}{k^a} \right) \left[\sum_{i=S_n/2}^{\infty} (|\epsilon(i)|^2 + |\tilde{\epsilon}(i)|^2) + \sum_{i=S_n+1}^{n-S_n} \left(\frac{u_n + \tilde{u}_n}{n - 2S_n} \right)^2 |\epsilon^n(i)|^2 \right],$$

in which the right-hand side converges to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$ by the same argument that we use for showing the convergence of the right-hand side in (69).

Finally, we show that the fourth term in (70) converges to 0. Since k (the distance between particles in terms of their index) is large, we use similar arguments in the following estimate

$$\sum_{k=1+S_n/2}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right) \leq \sum_{k=1+S_n/2}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \frac{C_{\delta}}{k^{a+2}} k^2 \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon^n(l) \right)^2$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1+S_n/2}^n \frac{C_\delta}{k^{a+1}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} |\epsilon_l^n|^2 \leq \sum_{k=1+S_n/2}^n \frac{C_\delta}{k^a} \sum_{i=1}^n |\epsilon^n(i)|^2 = C_\delta \|\epsilon^n\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}^2 \sum_{k=1+S_n/2}^n \frac{1}{k^a},$$

which converges to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$ since $a > 3/2 > 1$. \square

Remark 4.4. A careful study of the above proof (in particular the proof of the limsup inequality) shows that the weaker condition given by $V''(x) < c_\delta |x|^{-a-3/2}$ for any $x \in (\delta, \infty)$ would be enough as long as (1) holds. Since we do not know of an interesting example of an interaction potential which satisfies this weakened version of **(a-Dec)**, we have assumed **(a-Dec)** for convenience.

Moreover, it may be possible to allow for interaction potentials V whose tail decreases asymptotically slower than x^{-a} for any $a > 3/2$, but asymptotically faster than $x^{-3/2}$. Once more, due to a lack of interesting examples of such potentials, we have not studied this generalization.

4.4. Properties of the limit energy and the Euler–Lagrange equation. The fact that E_∞^1 can be written as

$$E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \bar{\epsilon}) = E_\infty^l(\epsilon) + E_\infty^r(\bar{\epsilon})$$

shows that the interaction between the two boundary layers completely decouples as $n \rightarrow \infty$. For this reason we focus on E_∞^l , whose domain is given by

$$\text{Dom } E_\infty^l := \{\epsilon \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \mid \epsilon(i) \geq -1 \ \forall i \geq 1\},$$

Lemma 4.5. E_∞^l has a unique minimiser, denoted $\bar{\epsilon}$, on $\text{Dom } E_\infty^l$. Moreover, $\bar{\epsilon} \in \text{int}(\text{Dom } E_\infty^l)$.

Proof. We note that E_∞^l is bounded from below by (65) and (63b). It is not identical to ∞ , because $E_\infty^l(0) = 0$.

By the standard properties of Γ -convergence, Theorem 4.3 implies that the unique minimisers of E_n^1 (see Section 4.1) converge to a minimiser of E_∞^1 in $\text{Dom } E_\infty^1$. Since E_∞^1 is strictly convex (by the argument that implies the strict convexity of E_n^1 in Section 4.1), the minimiser is unique. By the argument at the beginning of the proof of (63b), it follows that $\bar{\epsilon} \in \text{int}(\text{Dom } E_\infty^l)$. \square

To compare the Euler–Lagrange equation with the equation for the boundary layer in (7), we change variables once more. Let u_i be the blown-up perturbation of the particles with respect to the equidistant configuration, i.e.

$$u(i) := \sum_{j=1}^i \epsilon(j), \quad u(0) := 0.$$

This transformation defines a bijection between $\text{Dom } E_\infty^1$ and the set of sequences given by

$$\mathcal{U} := \{(0, u(1), u(2), \dots) \mid Du \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \text{ and } Du(i) \geq -1 \text{ for all } i \geq 1\},$$

where Du denotes the finite difference

$$Du(i) = u(i) - u(i-1).$$

\mathcal{U} is a subset of the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{W} := \{(0, u(1), u(2), \dots) \mid Du \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})\} \quad \text{where} \quad (u, v)_\mathcal{W} = (Du, Dv)_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}.$$

We note that \mathcal{U} is a convex subset of \mathcal{W} , and since $\bar{\epsilon}$ is in the interior of $\text{Dom } E_\infty^l$, it holds that \bar{u} , the image of $\bar{\epsilon}$ under this change of variable, is in the interior of \mathcal{U} . Therefore, the Euler–Lagrange equation is given by

$$(71) \quad 0 = \frac{\partial E_\infty^1(u)}{\partial u(i)}, \quad \text{for all } i \geq 1.$$

By taking the derivative of E_∞^1 , a straightforward calculation shows that the constant term in ϕ_k vanishes, and that the linear term of ϕ_k cancels with the linear term involving σ^∞ . The explicit

form of (71) is given by

$$(72) \quad \begin{cases} 0 = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^{\infty} V'(u(i) - u(j) + i - j), & \text{for all } i \geq 1, \\ 0 = u(0), \\ Du \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}). \end{cases}$$

It is easy to see that (72) is equivalent to (7).

4.5. The case $a < 3/2$. Here we motivate why the case $a < 3/2$ is significantly different from Theorem 4.3. We do this by separating two scenarios; $a \leq 1$ and $1 < a < 3/2$.

Many steps in the proof of Theorem 4.3 require $a > 1$. The main reason for this requirement is that $a \leq 1$ does not guarantee integrability of the tail of V . Moreover, our choice for the variables given by ϵ^n relies heavily upon the fact that the particles in the bulk should be equispaced. As remarked above, this was expected due to the results of [vMMP14]: these break down when the tail of V fails to be integrable.

The case $1 < a < 3/2$ is more delicate. To illustrate that Theorem 4.3 does not hold, we show that the functional E_{∞}^1 is not bounded from below in this case. As a consequence, it would seem that there is a term which has an energy scaling which is neglected in this case, and lies between the bulk energy due to the equispaced configuration and the boundary layer energy. We expect that this term describes a correction to the bulk profile, which appears because the boundary layers begin to interact with each other as the interactions become more nonlocal.

To show that E_{∞}^1 is not bounded from below when $1 < a < 3/2$, we assume that $V''(x) \simeq x^{-a-2}$ for large x , which implies (by a similar argument leading to (1)) that $|V'(x)| \simeq x^{-a-1}$ and $V(x) \simeq x^{-a}$ for large x . We claim that $\sigma_i^{\infty} \simeq i^{1-a}$, which implies

$$\sigma^{\infty} \in \ell^p(\mathbb{N}) \iff p > \frac{1}{a-1}.$$

To prove this claim, we use $V'(x) \simeq x^{-a-1}$ for large x to obtain

$$\sigma_i^{\infty} = \sum_{k=i+1}^{\infty} (k-i)|V'(k)| \simeq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{j}{(j+i)^{a+1}} \quad \text{for large } i.$$

Then, we estimate from above and below to obtain the desired result:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_i^{\infty} &\lesssim \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(j+i)^a} \simeq i^{1-a}, \\ \sigma_i^{\infty} &\geq \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{j}{(2i)^{a+1}} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{\infty} \frac{1/2}{(j+i)^a} \simeq i^{1-a}. \end{aligned}$$

Next we estimate $Q_{\infty}(\epsilon)$ (i.e. the first term of E_{∞}^1 as in (62)) from above for $(\epsilon, \epsilon) \in \text{Dom } E_{\infty}^1$ satisfying $-1/2 \leq \epsilon(i) \leq 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. By first using Lemma 4.1 and then applying Jensen's inequality, we obtain

$$Q_{\infty}(\epsilon) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_k \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right) \lesssim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} k^{-a-2} k^2 \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) \right)^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} k^{-a-1} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l)^2.$$

By the computations in Appendix 4.6 it then follows that

$$Q_{\infty}(\epsilon) \lesssim \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-a} \right) \epsilon_j^2 \simeq \|\epsilon\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})}^2.$$

It is now easy to find $(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) \in \text{Dom } E_\infty^1$ for which $E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) = -\infty$. We set $\epsilon(i) = -i^{-b}/2$ with $1/2 < b < 2 - a$ and $\tilde{\epsilon} = \epsilon$. By these choices, we have

$$(\sigma^\infty, \epsilon)_{\ell^2(\mathbb{N})} \simeq - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^{1-a} i^{-b} \leq - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i} = -\infty,$$

$$Q_\infty(\epsilon) \lesssim \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^{2b}} = C,$$

and analogous estimates for $\tilde{\epsilon}$, and thus $E_\infty^1(\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon}) = -\infty$.

4.6. Computation of σ^n . In this section we fix n , and show that

$$(73) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} V'(k) \epsilon(l) = \sigma \cdot (\epsilon + \tilde{\epsilon}),$$

where σ is given by (59), i.e.

$$\sigma_i = \sum_{k=i+1}^{n-i} [(k-i) \wedge (n-i+1-k)] |V'(k)| \quad \text{for } i = \{1, \dots, \lfloor n/2 \rfloor\}.$$

We start by changing the order of summation in

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n V'(k) \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} \sum_{l=j+1}^{k+j} \epsilon(l) &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \epsilon(l) V'(k) \sum_{j=0 \vee (l-k)}^{(n-k) \wedge (l-1)} 1 \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n V'(k) [k \wedge l \wedge (n-k+1) \wedge (n-l+1)] \epsilon(l) =: v \cdot \tilde{A} \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

where the vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by $v_k := V'(k) < 0$, and the matrix $\tilde{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is illustrated in Figure 7.

Since $\epsilon \cdot \mathbf{1} = 0$, it holds that $\tilde{A} \epsilon = (\tilde{A} - B) \epsilon$ for any matrix B whose rows are multiples of $\mathbf{1}$. We take B such that the entries in its i -th row equal $i \wedge (n-i+1)$, and set $A := -(\tilde{A} - B)^T$ (see Figure 7 for its structure). Then

$$v \cdot \tilde{A} \epsilon = -v \cdot A^T \epsilon = -\epsilon \cdot A v = \sum_{l=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} [(-A v)(l) \epsilon(l) + (-A v)(n-l+1) \tilde{\epsilon}(l)]$$

From Figure 7 it is easy to see that the vector $-A v$ has reversal symmetry, and (73) follows.

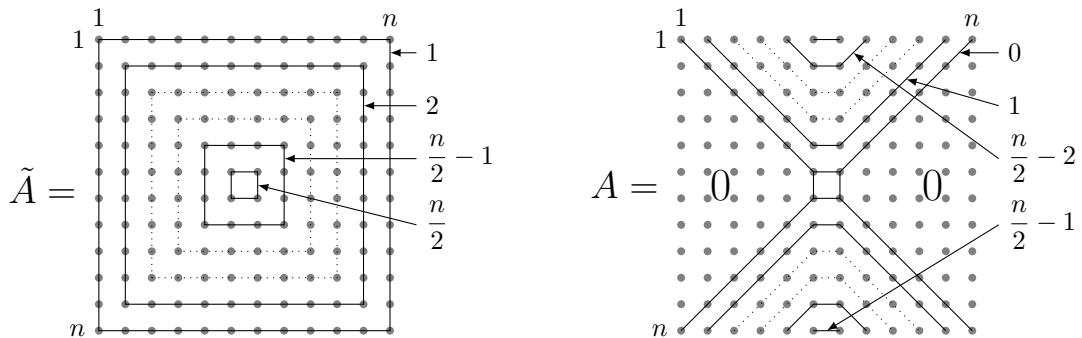


FIGURE 7. Schematic picture of the two index matrices \tilde{A} and $A = \tilde{A} - B$. The lines are level sets which connect entries with the same value. We have taken n to be even for convenience.

5. NUMERICS

In this section, we investigate by means of numerical computations to what extent the solution to the equation for the boundary layer in (7) matches with the solution to the force balance in (2) for several values of n . The computations are performed for two physically-motivated choices of the interaction potential V .

5.1. Numerical method for solving (7). To approximate the infinite sum in (7) by a finite sum which depends on a finite set of unknowns, we assume the particles to be equispaced after a fixed index I , i.e. $y_j = y_I + (j - I)$ for all $j \geq I$. This choice is equivalent to finding a minimiser of E_∞^l in $\{\epsilon \in \text{Dom } E_\infty^l \mid \epsilon(j) = 0 \text{ for all } j > I\}$, and the related force balance can be written as

$$(74) \quad 0 = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^I -V'(y_i - y_j) - \sum_{j=I+1}^{\infty} V'(y_i - y_I + I - j), \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, I.$$

In order to deal with the infinite sum in (74) numerically, we introduce a second approximation. We use the Euler–Maclaurin summation formula (see, for example, [CKP05]) to approximate the tail of the sum, given by all indices j for which are larger than some fixed index $J > I$, with an integral. To this end, we use oddness of V' to rewrite the infinite sum in (74) as

$$\sum_{j=I+1}^{\infty} V'(y_i - y_I + I - j) = \sum_{j=I+1}^{J-1} V'(y_i - y_I + I - j) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V'(y_I - y_i - I + J + k)$$

The Euler–Maclaurin summation formula gives us the result that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V'(y_I - y_i + J - I + k) = \int_0^{\infty} V'(y_I - y_i + J - I + r) \, dr - \frac{1}{2} V'(y_I - y_i + J - I) + R,$$

where the remainder term R is given by (given that $V \in C^3([J - I, \infty))$)

$$(75) \quad R := \int_0^{\infty} \frac{B_2(\{r\})}{2} V'''(y_I - y_i + J - I + r) \, dr,$$

where $B_2(\{\cdot\})$ is the 1-periodic extension of the second Bernoulli polynomial. If we further assume that $V''' \leq 0$, we can use $\|B_2(\{\cdot\})\|_\infty = \frac{1}{6}$ to estimate

$$|R| \leq \frac{1}{12} \int_0^{\infty} |V'''(y_I - y_i + J - I + r)| \, dr = \frac{1}{12} V''(y_I - y_i + J - I) \lesssim |J - I|^{-a-2}.$$

Depending on the regularity and monotonicity properties of a given V , we can obtain stronger estimates on R by using integration by parts in (75). Neglecting R , we obtain the following non-linear system of equations:

$$(76) \quad \begin{cases} 0 = -\frac{1}{2} V'(y_i - y_J) - V(y_i - y_J) - \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^{J-1} V'(y_i - y_j), & \forall i = 1, \dots, I, \\ y_j = y_I + j - I, & \forall j = I + 1, \dots, J, \\ y_0 = 0. \end{cases}$$

5.2. Computations for $V(x) = x^{-2}$. This potential is considered in [HCO10], and models the interaction between dislocation dipoles. It satisfies all basic assumptions on V described in §1.1, as well as both strengthened hypotheses **(Reg+)** and **(Dec+)** given in §1.2. Figure 8 depicts the solution ϵ^l to (76) (with $I = 10^3$ and $J = 10^2$), together with the minimiser of E_n^1 .

Next we test the rate of convergence at which $\epsilon^n(i)$ converges to $\epsilon^l(i)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for fixed i . Since we consider several values of n that are larger than I , the accuracy of $\epsilon^n(i)$ may be greater than the accuracy of our solution method for finding $\epsilon^l(i)$. We therefore consider the incremental error given by

$$(77) \quad d^n(i) := |\epsilon^{n,1/2}(i) - \epsilon^{2n,1/2}(i)| \sim \frac{1}{n^p} \quad \text{for any fixed } i \leq n/2.$$

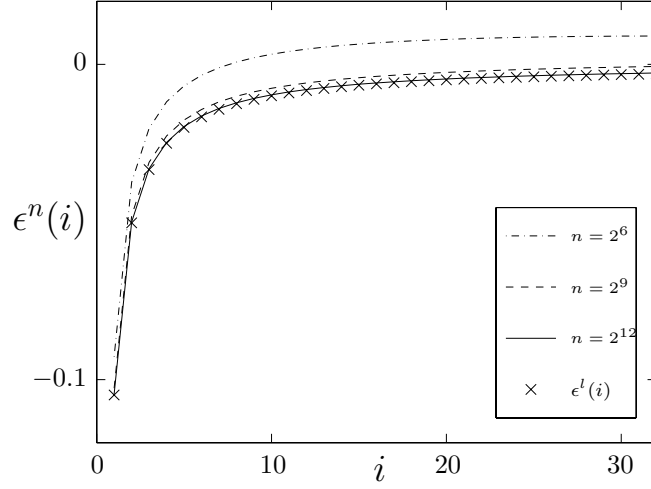


FIGURE 8. The three line plots of the minimisers $\epsilon^n(i)$ for $n = 2^6, 2^9, 2^{12}$ illustrate the convergence to the solution ϵ^l (\times) of (76).

Figure 9 illustrates the decay rate of $d^n(i)$. This rate is fairly similar to $n^{-1} \log n$, which is expected from (54).

With ϵ^l we can improve the equispaced zeroth-order estimate of the rescaled minimiser of E_n by

$$\hat{y}(i) := i + \sum_{j=1}^i \epsilon^l(j) =: n\hat{x}^n(i), \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, \frac{n}{2}.$$

Figure 10 depicts the related density plots, both in the original variable x (a), and in the rescaled variable y (b). Given $x \in \mathcal{D}_n$, we define the ‘discrete density’ by

$$(78) \quad \rho(i) := \frac{2}{n(x(i+1) - x(i-1)))} = \frac{2}{\epsilon(i+1) + \epsilon(i) + 2}, \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, n-1,$$

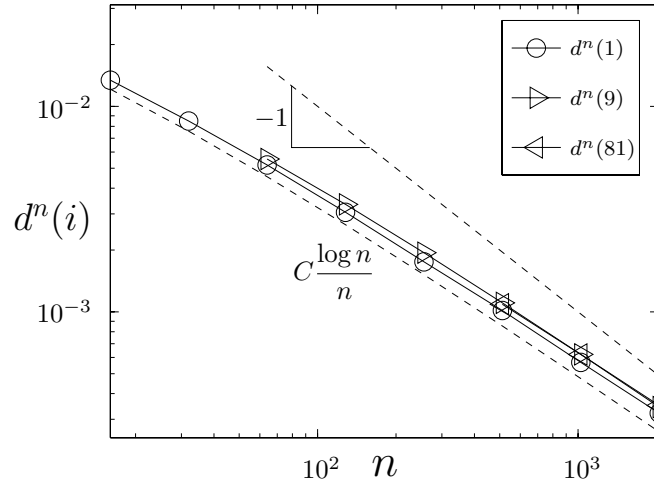


FIGURE 9. The decay rate of the incremental error $d^n(i)$ seems to be independent of i . The graphs of $n \mapsto d^n(i)$ for $i = 3, 27$ are visibly indistinguishable from those for $i = 9, 81$, and are therefore omitted. The decay rate of $d^n(i)$ seems similar to $O(n^{-1} \log n)$.

which measures locally how close neighbouring particles are to each other. The expression in terms of ϵ shows that, in Figure 10.(b), the n -dependent offset of the predictor \hat{y} is in line with the observations from Figures 8 and 9.

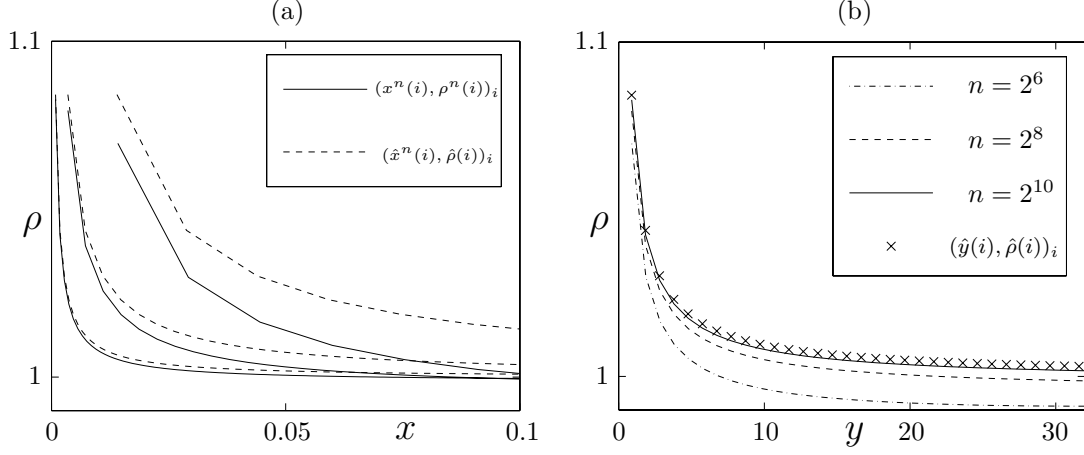


FIGURE 10. Comparison between: (a) the minimiser $\rho^n(i)$ and the predictor $\hat{\rho}(i)$, and (b) their horizontally rescaled counterparts by a factor n . More precisely, the line graphs are the linear interpolation between the i -indexed sets of coordinates $(x^n(i), \rho^n(i))_i$ and $(\hat{x}^n(i), \hat{\rho}(i))_i$ in graph (a), and $(y^n(i), \rho^n(i))_i$ and $(\hat{y}(i), \hat{\rho}(i))_i$ in graph (b), where ρ^n and $\hat{\rho}$ are defined in (78) with respect to x^n and \hat{x}^n . We use $n = 2^6, 2^8, 2^{10}$.

5.3. Computations for $V(x) = x \coth x - \log |2 \sinh x|$. This potential describes the interaction of dislocation walls [GPPS13]. It satisfies all assumptions on V for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$. As in Figure 8, Figure 11 shows the solution ϵ^l to (76) (with $I = 200$ and $J = 20$), together with the minimisers $\epsilon^{n,1/2}$ of E_n^1 . An intriguing difference with Figure 8 is that the profiles of $\epsilon^{n,1/2}$ and ϵ^l are not monotone: this shows that different potentials satisfying our imposed assumptions can result in

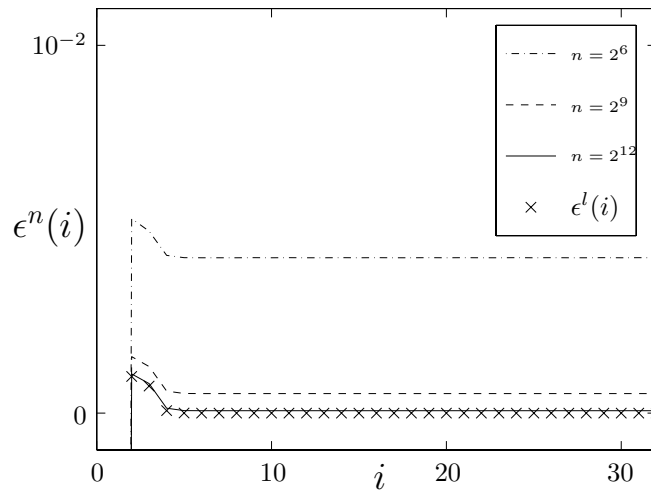


FIGURE 11. The three line plots of the minimisers $\epsilon^n(i)$ for $n = 2^6, 2^9, 2^{12}$ illustrate the convergence to the solution ϵ^l (\times) of (76). The data for $\epsilon^n(1)$ are $-O(10^{-1})$, which are relatively far away from the range of the vertical axis.

qualitatively different boundary layer profiles. Moreover, the values of $\epsilon^{n,1/2}(i)$ and $\epsilon^l(i)$ are an order of magnitude smaller than those for the -2 -homogeneous potential, and they decay faster to 0 as i increases.

Figure 12 suggests that the incremental errors $d^n(i)$ defined in (77) decay as n^{-1} . Again, we observe that this decay is independent of i . The decay is faster in comparison to the -2 -homogeneous interaction potential.

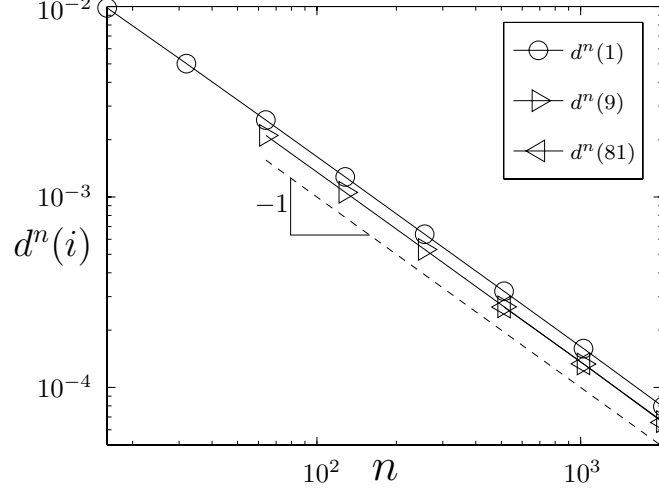


FIGURE 12. The incremental error $d^n(i)$ decays as $O(n^{-1})$, independent of i . The graphs of $n \mapsto d^n(i)$ for $i = 3, 27$ are visibly indistinguishable from those for $i = 9, 81$, and are therefore omitted.

Figure 13 is the counterpart of Figure 10. Compared to Figure 10, the boundary-layer profile is different, and the offset between the minimiser and the predictor is smaller.

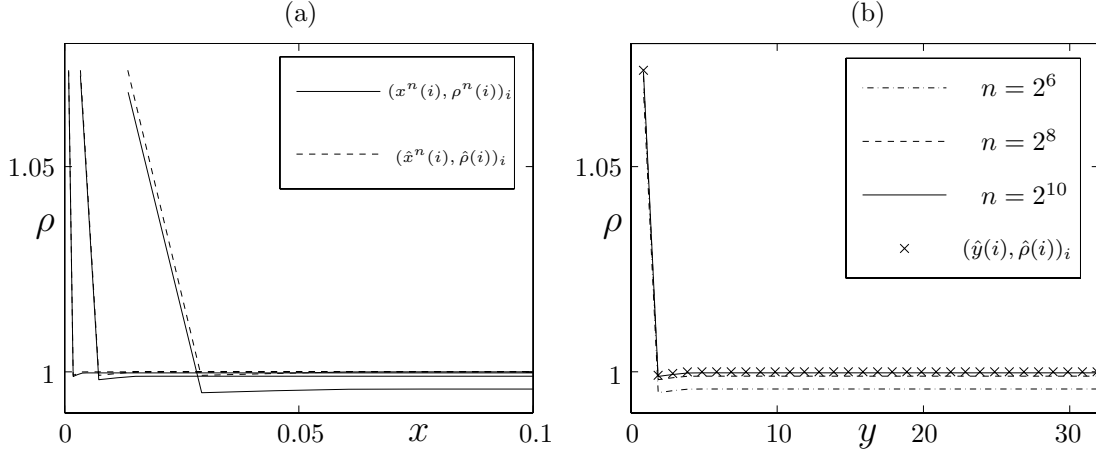


FIGURE 13. Comparison between: (a) the minimiser $\rho^n(i)$ and the predictor $\hat{\rho}(i)$, and (b) their horizontally rescaled counterparts by a factor n . Figure 10 provides a more precise descriptions of the line graphs. We use $n = 2^6, 2^8, 2^{10}$.

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